en and others visiting

ver offered for sale in

WINE.
of the Grape. Especially a shove purpose, and rapidof all denominations.

e, next to the Odeon, has

MOFFAT & SWAN

NT SILKS

EAM.

EHOUSE.

fevery style and size

Superb Binding, & S1,75 to \$8. sif and gilt. \$2,25. Testament, in large type, and i 9 cts.

PER HANGINGS who are about replenishing perior assortment of the lorens and styles, such as we

RD PAPERS.

STRUMENTS. by JOHN ASHTON &

ND PARASOLS, our ashron & Co., May

D PARASOLS. representatives they shall 5 4 and 6-4 German o

PRINTING

ORCHESTER.

LOCOMB,

ATING ROOM.

Boston

Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY.—PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1841.

Thursday Afternoon, May 26. MASS, SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

search for yourself—the truth is down there in the deep mire?" Shall I do this? Or shall I teach him, and endeavor to save him from falling into this horrible pit and miry clay? We were

told vesterday of an old man saved by the Provi

without form and void,—shapeless and formless. If Miss Hannah Adams had lived at the present

tions prevail, for instance, in regard to the Sab-

bath. Some think they should keep the seventh instead of the first day—some think they may do as they list about keeping any day at all, because all days are alike; and some, who regard the Sabbath as sacred, and would on no account go

The Speaker concluded with an affecting allu-

sion to the late Rev. Mr. Homer, of South Berwick, Me. as a striking example of the principle in discussion. He spoke of him as the son of one "Gains," and paid a tender tribute to his

Rev. Dr. Humphrey, in seconding the resolu

tion, said he rejoiced in whatever agency he had had in the training his young friend the Secreta-

ry, and those who have moved this resolution, in the way they should go; and he rejoiced also that he was permitted to have increasing confidence that they would not depart from it. After some introductory remarks, he said he deemed it of the

sortance that parents should co

ory, as one of his college friends.

[Reported for the Boston Recorder.] The anniversary of this Society was held in Marlboro' chapel, Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hall of mounts. Rev. Asa Bullard read an abstract of

NO. 24.---VOL. XXVI.

Boston Anniversaries.

report.

Rev. Mr. M'Clure, of Malden, moved the ac
Janee and publication of the Report, and said

Sabbath School institution appeared to him deeply interesting, because it proposed to the gospel to the young. He had lately led to contemplate the Saviour with peculiar set as a young man. All that we read of him, one in early life. It was also delightful to them alone, that they may be free to inquire and form their own opinions when they grow up." You can be a going man. All that we read of him, of one in early life. It was also delightful to pare affected, in his ministerial duties, than when of the thin in his infancy. He was never or eaffected, in his ministerial duties, than when they grow up. He was never affected, in his ministerial duties, than when they grow up the infant dead—to look upon their own opinions when they grow up." You can their own opinions when they up." It is not possible. hers had realized that the Redeemer has before them, and that he too was once surgled by his adult class of Scribes and learned to his humble habitation, and at he returned to his humble habitation, and atted to his parents—thus giving his examinated to his parents—thus giving his examinated to his parents—thus giving his examinated to his parents—thus giving his examinated. And, when the moment arrived when he to consummate his glorious work, it was in very flower of his age that he offered up himas the Lamb of God to make expisition for the of the world. It appeared to him that this misture ought to engage our affection; and we was associated by the constant of the world. It appeared to him that this glories, let us still feel that he was associated the young, he speaker proceeded to allude to a sentile we stand overawed with a sense of his di-

expressed in the sermon before the Pastoral tion, and spoke with much feeling of the ation, and spoke with much feeling of the at related of the late President Harrison, a reply to the advice of his gardener to get th dog to prevent the boys' stealing the remarked that it would be better to em-Sabbath School teacher to teach them; his being engaged in the instruction of a class, on which he enlarged in a strain of and concluded by remarking that God mitted us, to hve to see the Sab-nool teacher fill the chief seat in the naand by commending his illustrious example

The President then remarked to the children their curiosity might have been excited to the reason why he had led a gentleman to His object in doing so he said was to unslator of the Bible. That gentleman ev. Mr. Bingham, by whose instrumenare the results; are th

ports in his native land. It appeared to he other day since he himself was a boy bbath school. He afterwards became a then a teacher, then a superintendent, cal preacher, and afterwards a missionalated two interesting incidents respect-lage schools which he had been engag-Birmingham, England, which had re-tions prevail, for instance, in regard to the Sabthe building up of churches and congre-nere. He also read some very interest-is from some of the scholars in his school in Tahiti to the scholars of the hich he used to teach in England. He high he used to teach in England. He first in the Tahitian language, and affine English. The first was written by a fishing, yet have got a dispensation to catch eels on the Sabbath. And will you trust the young mind in such a world as this—upon the young mind in such a world as this—upon the in English. The first was written by a t 14 years old, for all the boys and girls; y two girls; and a third by a teacher, sick and obliged to be absent when he that the school. They were well written, bated much affection for Mr. Pritchard, slands. He came to Talniti, left the ship, at to school, and in twelve months, he read and wrote well. He was for some time high school at the Sandwich Islands, and settled as a teacher on one of the Is-

grim stock, but it has shot off wildly. Let us the boys in the Sabbath school at Tawin them back, by no building across, but by making a compact system, all glowing with light and fire, winning them to us by the contrast. By ok to go in a sailing boat about fiftee sea became very rough, it blew and they could not get down their every means, let us leaven well the young out became unmanageable. In this —O what occasion have we to desire it. If noththe boy at the helm called to the other "can't you pray?" "No," he replied, an't you pray?" "No," he replied, pray?" "Yes," said the other—the helm, and Pli pray." So he We are "earthern vessels," to be sure, and perfection is not to be expected; but, it is a great mistake to suppose that you must have your "ear-thern vessels" so poorly baked that they will not stand glazing. the winds and the waves, prayer and they were saved.

13or 14, was taken very ill; and after confined several days, one night one fellows sat up with her. She became , and before the one who sat up with Il any assistance, she found her to be Saviour to receive the spirit of have reason to believe the girl died After expressing again the deep in-in the Sabbath school cause, and for the necessity of leaving the etired, followed by three or four intle boys, whom we took to be his chil-

the following resolution:

ted, That "train up a child in the way he
go, and when he is old he will not depart THATCHER THAYER, of South Danvers,

less he said, Solomon put an emphasis on he should go. This is a world of train-ry one is trained. No one comes up, like or dumb beast. This season of array,— nous societies, are but the cries of sufferty; and this anniversary has the most melancholy associations of all, for it at once to sin from the beginning. at once to sin from the beginning. to make wrong right. The question we determine the character of them er us," That question is settled. stion is, how shall we determine it der us." That question is settled, testion is, how shall we determine it question is not about discussion and reedom of thought—not whether we school is calculated to do, is lost by this handedom of thought—not whether we young mind free from bias, to form his when it comes to maturity. We if we would. The Sabbath school

school is calculated to do, is lost by this handing over of all the labor and responsibility upon the Sabbath school teacher.

He closed by an appeal to Sabbath school

in the adult—it is the same in all. Men need not be so afraid lest they interrupt and injure the freedom of these young minds. They cannot. O, you men that are bodies not your wills, as a man that holds on to less that. The question is not, "shall we give a biast." In question is not, "shall we give a biast." In question is not, "shall we give a biast." In question is not, "shall we give a biast." In question is not, "shall we give a biast." In question is not, "shall we give a biast." In question is not, "shall we give a biast in determining the minds this scholars, and the scholars of the shall we give a biast of the determine them aright. Let us not exercise and who makes the age after him at the scholars, and who makes the age after him at the scholars of the well-defined in the tought the properties of the work of the standard of the properties and this scholars, No.; I would go to him and on the bidden of the scholars of the well-defined in the tought the properties and this scholars, and who makes the age after him at this scholars of the well-defined in the tought the properties and the scholars of the well-defined in the tought the properties and the scholars of the well-defined in the scholar of the well-defined

of God's grace, as exhibited in the statement just given, call for gratitude, inspire hope, and urge a great increase of prayer and effort. He said, it is a different form. Hence it is impossible that foreigners should make books so suitable for agreed increase of prayer and effort. He said, it is a different form. Hence it is impossible that foreigners should make books so suitable for agreed increase of prayer and effort. He said, it is different form. Hence it is impossible that foreigners should make books so suitable for any people as their own native bred men. Nobody dy else can do it so well.

But why dwell upon reasonings and abstractions, when we have a nature ministry among unselves the facts to illustrate this principle. We have a nature ministry among the clergymen in private, there was a great deal of Swedenborgianism and Universation and our gratitude and praise to the Most High. Since 1811, what hath God wrought! If there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repentet, what a joy have these thirty years produced, which have averaged more than two a day brought from the deep degradation of heathensian, into the mary vellous light of the gospel. But this is only a small part of the work accomplished. The ground has been prepared, and the seed sown broadcast over the world. The resolution was seconded by Rev. Mr. Burnell, and passed.

Rev. Dr. Houking myedone the same thoughts that foreigners should make books so suitable for that foreigners should make books so suitable for that foreigners should make books so suitable for the main where one is defect within the bosom of the teave it to produce its effect within the beven the rev. Nature ministry one should make book so suitable for the main where over one of the week along our seleves the facts to illustrate this principle. We have a native ministry among the clergymen in private, there was a great deal of Swedenborgianism and Universations, the true ministry. They have a mainty ministry among the clergymen in private, there was a few that foreign sighs after the light. Perhaps by the aid of human instrumentality—perhaps without it—he sees the truth, and his doubts are resolved, and his mind determined. What now is his character? He will say, "I am no longer an inquirer, but a believer." Shall such a man point his youth to the same process? Is it the will of God that every one should be required to go through it? Shall he say to this inquirer, "There's the hole—search for yourself, the say the local state of the same process."

told yesterday of an old man saved by the Provi-dence of God, and brought to a desert Island, who had trained up the children of murderers, so as to form them into an orderly, quiet, and religious community—will you go and tell that time-worn veteran that he must teach these people to inquire? "No;" he would tell you, "I teach them to "believe and obey the word of God." And what are the results? An old whalegoan told me the

fear some strange notion will run away with them? What a world of strange notions is this—

not well raised. So it is with the public mind. The leaven of ruth must be more thoroughly put in. Never fear the charge of illiberality, though it come from some of our "brethren according to the flesh." True, they are a branch of the Pil-

bath school teachers, and encourage them and the children too, not only by seeing to it that they have the lesson well got at home; but by frequently visiting the Sabbath school, and frequently conversing with the teachers. Another thing
—and he wished he could make every parent, not
only in the room, but throughout the city and
Commonwealth hear it. He thought it a great Commonwealth hear it. He thought it a great fault throughout the country, among parents, to throw off responsibility upon the Sabbath school teachers, instead of taking that part of it upon themselves which our fathers and mothers Insted for life. There is no need, in their case, of the unhappy separation of parents and children. The great argument, however, in favor of a native ministry is, that it will result in the more speedy accomplishment of the great work. I apprehend we do not sufficiently appreciate the amount of difficulty the missionary encounters, who goes to a foreign shore. Those ideas which are natural to us, are not so to the natives. We imagine ourselves superior to the heathen and surgest that sed to take, especially upon the Sabbath day, the young mind free from bias, to form phinos when it comes to maturity. We phinos when it comes to maturity. We it if we would. The Sabbath school as to do with the same will which exists

It is one in a so to the heathen, and suppose they will feel it too. Not so. Our modes of dress and there was a deep and thrilling interest selves superior to the heathen, and suppose they will feel it too. Not so. Our modes of dress and heathen, which did not associate itself with missions to the heathen. Though ready to achieve the superior to the heathen, and suppose they will feel it too. Not so. Our modes of dress and there was a deep and thrilling interest selves superior to the heathen, and suppose they will feel it too. Not so. Our modes of dress and there was a deep and thrilling interest selves superior to the heathen, and suppose they will feel it too. Not so. Our modes of dress and heathen, which did not associate itself with missions to nominal Christians. Yet, we had much to excite feeling, and move us in their behalf.

2. The second question which I ask myself is are we endeavoring to spread this gospel in such a spirit and manner as God will approve? Is there not something wild, fanatical, selfish, ambitious, or injudicious in these endeavors? This is a much more difficult question to answer. The history of the whole religious world shows how liable these motives are to take hold of the hearts of these engaged professedly in the promotion of the cause of Christ. But there is a right way;—and I believe we have found it. I believe the great mass of those engaged in this work, are actuated by the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ, seeking to communicate that Gospel which they feel to be without price. The means employed are, light and love—not light alone, the cold moonlight of abstract philosophy; but light and love—not light and heat dispelling the winter and bringing out the spring. We have no desire for conquest over the heathen nations, for subjugation, or ultimate superiority. We desire to bring them out and elevate them, and then admit them to perfect equality. And then we shall have a more exidence of the second of the subjugation, or ultimate superiority. We desire to bring them out and elevate them, and then admit them to perfect equality. And then we shall have a more exidence of the subjugation, and the subjugation, or ultimate superiority. We desire to bring them out and elevate them, and then admit them to perfect equality. And then we shall have a more exidence of the subjugation, and the event went of the friends of missions. He would be desirable under the cause of missions. He was allowed to meet a greatly there was no law to hinder those who are increased number of the friends of missions. He was allowed to meet a greatly there was no law to hinder them and the existing them and they allowed to return to bear testimony to the faithfulness of this finish and who said, "Go disciple all many the many large as the one where he was no law to hinder them say they and there was allowed to meet a greatly increased numb by two girls; and a third by a teacher, sick and obliged to be absent when he sith the school. They were well written, indiced much affection for Mr. Pritchard, a for the gospel. Six out of this school, lad been received into the church, he had been there, seventeen years, severts has the stone of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham. He was land become pious. One of them was to his friend, Mr. Bingham, He was land become pious. One of the sand become pious. One of the sand become pious. One of the was of these States—a Union, whose Constitution is the Bible, strongly bound together by reciprocal benefits of Christian affection. We need no voice of a Webster to remind us of its benefits and relative to the peculiar interest of this Society, and presents it in its true attitude. It shows that this Society is willing and desirous to plant the seed and let it stake root, and spring up and cast forth its branches, that many nations may rest under its shadow. This Board have hitherto proceeded on the great principle of carrying forward the work by missionaries sent forth from this country; and it has been a matter requiring great discussion to has been a matter requiring great discussion to know precisely what agency to employ. The Board have been led, however, to go farther than any other Society, in preparing native teachers and assistants. Other societies are following the with a wooden altar, having three hands on which example, and this Society are beginning to feel that it is to this agency chiefly, under God, they are to look for the conversion of the and it was by the labors of native teachers that heathen to God. The advantages of native teachers are, I. Economy. It is stated in the circular of the Board, that the outfit and passage of one missionary costs enough to educate five natives preachers. A native had been left to supply a few for ten years; and the expense of supporting a missionary is five times that of a native. Americans cannot live and dress as the natives do. And then it is said that the efforts of one missionary are only equal to those of two native teachers well trained and directed. It will readily be perceived that, in point of economy, there is a show what had been done for them. [Last Sahovast difference between men sent from this country of the control of two fields and the control of the

vast difference between men sent from this country, and raised up on the ground. These people cannot be expected to support men sent from this country. But, the native teachers are so mingled with them, that they will easily be brought to support them.

Another advantage of a native ministry is, its permanency. Now, a mission may be well manned and well sustained. But disease invades its numbers, and one and another is obliged to return and it is a long time hefore their places.

Mr. Pritchard preached for Rev. Mr. Adams, and exhibited an entire copy of the Scriptures in the Tahitian language, which the missionaries have also given them. He exhibited also, the Journal of King Parma, written in a fair but legible hand; and a part of a dictionary which he had commenced, but which he did not live to finish. He showed us also one of the slates which the native children cut out of the mountain, to supply the deficiency of those sent out for their use.] turn; and it is a long time before their places can be supplied by persons sent from this country. But, men born and educated there, are enlisted for life. There is no need, in their case, of eral stanzas in the native language, and conclusions.

AM. BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[Reported for the Boston Recorder.]

The usual meeting in behalf of the American Board was held this evening, in the Marlboro' Chapel, Rev. Dr. Codman in the chair,—meeting crowded at an early hour. Prayer by Rev. Daniel Huntington.

Rev. Dr. Anderson made a statement of the condition and prospects of the Board.

Rev. C. E. M. Anderson made a statement of the condition and prospects of the Board. Rev. Dr. Anderson made a statement of the condition and prospects of the Board.

Rev. C. Eddy moved the resolution, That the rapid progress of the cause, and the rich blessings of God's grace, as exhibited in the statement just given, call for gratitude, inspire hope, and urge a great increase of prayer and effort. He said, it seemed but a day since it was his privilege to

been prepared, and the seed sown broadcast over the world. The resolution was seconded by Rev. Mr. Burnell, and passed.

Rev. Dr. Hopkins moved, That the most speedy and effectual establishment of the gospel in headment and the seed sown and the seed of the consumant and the seed of the safety. To do this, you must have able then lands, demands a vigorous effort to raise up a native ministry in connection with all our missions; and that the Christian community are called upon to sustain the Board in the efforts now making to accomplish this object.

In meditating upon the subject of missions, he said he was accustomed to ask himself two questions;—I. Is it the will of God that the gospel should be preached and prevail over the whole as should be preached and prevail over the whole to all times, and to all conditions of man. It is to be found, too, in those "groat and precious promises," which we hear when we put our ear to the worl of God. Surely, it is the will of God to give to har of God. Surely, it is the will of God to give to har of God. Surely, it is the will of God to give to har of God. Surely, it is the will of God to give to have of God. Surely, it is the will of God to give to har of God. Surely, it is the will of God to give to har of the conversion of the worl of God. Surely, it is the will of God to give to have to the conversion of the worl of God. Surely, it is the will of God to give to har of the conversion of the worl of God. Surely, it is the will of God to give to have to the conversion of the worl of God. Surely, it is the will of God to give to have to have the conversion of the worl of God. Surely, it is the will of God to give to have to have the conversion of the worl of God. Surely, it is the will of God to give to all times, and the first he heather of the surface, and the three is nothingable to the mations, so soon as you send men enough to guide it safely. To do this, you must have able to the intention, and that the Christian community are clated then leading possed. The first h there was no law to hinder those who are awakened from tapping at the door of the preacher's study; and there is no law to prevent his directing them to the Saviour of sinners. Nor is there my law against his meeting them, and having a Bible class; nor to prevent his circulating Bibles and Tracts; nor taking journeys to promote temperance, and circulating Bibles and religious tracts on his way; nor against his corresponding with pious clergymen, and aiding them in their efforts to do good; for such will find him out.

missionaries in the world-men who can endure any amount of hardship, endued with ardent zeal, any amount of hardship, endued with ardent zeal, able to stand against the climate and labor more

He enlarged further upon the subject of the Weslevan mission to Sweden, and the visit of Mr. Baird, and upon the Catholic spirit of the mission-ary enterprise; and concluded by saying that he had a commission from Stockholm. We have, said he, a missionary journal there; and in it we published an account of your mission among the Druses; and a gentleman sent us a small donation to be appropriated to the establishment of a school for the children of the Druses. It is only a dollar and a quarter; but it is a pledge, I trust—a link to connect Scandinavia with the American Board. I hope it is but a drop from a coming shower. This was received with enthusiasm by the audince, who were wrought up by the previous exer ises to a delightful state of feeling.

The meeting was closed by singing the doxology both in the Hawaiian and English; and benedic

RELIGIOUS

NEW MEASURES. etter from Rev. Dr. Weeks of Newark, N. J. to Rev. Charles Simmons of Wareham, Mass. Com-municated for the Boston Recorder.

Mr. Simnors. Newark, May 17, 1841.

Dear Sir,—You ask me to express my opinion of some of the modern devices to promote the con-version of the impenitent; which I have always been free to do. I have been an observer, for several years, of many that I could not approve Among them are, calling upon the unrege to rise up to ask prayers, or to express their de-termination to serve the Lord—to kneel down to e prayed for-to take the anxious seat, or go to any particular place under the idea of being mor kely to find mercy there—to promise to give neir hearts to God in a given time, and several

others of a like nature. One objection I have, is, that it is a manifest

WHOLE NO. 1328.

encouragement to unregenerate doings. The sinner, instead of being pressed to immediate repentance, as the Scriptures require, is virtually excused from that duty for the present, and allowance is given to his plea of being unable to do it now, and excusable for not doing it now, by giving him directions to do something else first. He thinks he cannot repent now, and that he is willing to do what he can. And when he is told to do these things, and is willing to do them, he thinks he is making some progress towards conversion. All this is wholly inconsistent with the doctrine of total depravity, and the doctrine of instantaneous regeneration; and so is unscriptural stantaneous regeneration; and so is unscriptural in these respects. First, different from the Scriptures, which direct sinners to repent, as the first duty. 2. Dispensing with the Scripture requirements, and excusing from a present compliance with them. 3. Contrary to the Scripture doctrines of degravity and recoverable.

of depravity and regeneration, as before observed.

Another objection against all these things, is their tendency to produce false conversions. Any thing that excites the expectation of being converted, I consider well adapted to produce a false far, and so, he will begin to will have some influence; and so, he will begin to expect he shall be converted. And when he is expecting such a result, and looking for it, the least change in his feelings, from those which have been less comfortable to those which are more so, is likely to be seized with avidity as a ground of hope. I have heard of cases, where several were kneeling down to be prayed for, and while prayers were being offered, some one was going round, and, in a whisper, putting the guest. while prayers were being offered, some one was going round, and, in a whisper, putting the question to each, "Don't you feel better?" and if any one thought he did, he was exhorted to rise and declare it, and give glory to God; just as if it were an undoubted conversion, and might be safely proclaimed as such. I consider all the hopes which begin under such circumstances as most likely to be unfounded and deceptive. So also do I regard cases of supposed submission, where that submission was made at a pre-concerted time, and in consequence of a previous detered time, and in consequence of a previous deter-nimation. Men are sufficiently prone to depend upon their own doings, even when all possible pains are taken to guard them against it. But all well contrived to lead the unregenerate to place dependence upon them; and to think, that when they have complied with such directions, they have done well, and made some progress towards heaven. When in truth, I think they are much more likely to have been making progress towards

I would rather have ministers see and converse with the impenitent, individually, in their pastoral visitations, as far as practicable; and have a regular appointed time, to be known by all, when they can be found by individuals who wish to convers with them in their study. It is much more easy for the minister in such circumstances to find out the real state of the inquirer's mind, and know how to address his conscience, and press him to the immediate performance of duty. And the excitement of animal feeling and sympathy, which is favored by a crowd, but is unfavorable to calm thought and wise and deliberate action, is not so likely to occur when the minister and the inqui er are alone. Yours, Wm. R. WEEKS.

ESSENTIAL DOCTRINES.

NO. IV.

The assurance of our Divine Teacher that "Exept a man be born again, &c." claims of us the most earnest attention to an enquiry on the points

THE AUTHOR, NATURE, AND NECESSITY OF REGENERATION.

OF REGENERATION.

Another article of our faith is, the doctrine of Regeneration; or, to speak in the common phraseology of Scripture, we believe in being "born again"—"born from above"—"born of God." It is our belief that the Holy Spirit, who accomplishes this work, is a Divine Person. And this belief we ground entirely upon the declarations of Scripture. I might, would time permit, repeat many passages which ascribe to the Holy Ghost the names of God, the altributes of God, and the works of God. He is also associated with the Father and the Son, and placed on an equality with them, in the baptismal service, and in the blessing pronounced upon Christians by Paul in the close of his second Epistle to the Corinthians. We believe that this divine Agent convinces us of sin, enlightens our minds, changes our hearts, of sin, enlightens our minds, changes our hearts, purifies our natures, and makes us new creatures. We do not say that this change is perfect in any man; for there still are sad remains of the corrupt nature, even in the best of men. But the change is universal in all our moral faculties, and progressive throughout our lives.* Our understanding is enlightened. Our will is changed. Our affections are placed on other objects. We now here the control of in his ways, esteem it our joy to walk in his statutes, to keep his commandments and do them.

We believe this change to be indispensably

necessary, not only for the profligate and profane, but for all who would attain the immertal happiness of heaven. The declaration of our Lord, "Ye ness of heaven. The declaration of our Lord, "Ye must be born again," is absolute, and in its application, universal. Baptism, however administered, is not this change. Education, however salutary its restraints and influence, is not this change. A mere reformation in external conduct, is this change. A speculative belief in the truth of the Bible is not this change. But it is an entire change of man's moral nature in his perceptions and feelings, so that he becomes a new creature in principle and practice, in dispositions and affec-tions, in desires and pursuits, in heart and life. It s by this change, my brethren, that "a man is prepared out of the good treasure of his heart, to bring forth good things." By this change salt is cast into the fountain, that the streams which issue thence may be pure. This change is the commencement of all true holiness, both in hear

I am well aware that, in the opinion of some, regeneration means simply a change from heathen-ism to Christianity. But the Bible says, "If any man," no matter who, "If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his." And again, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." Now by what authority do men interpret these passages as referring to the heathen? And is not such an interpretation a gross perversion of the word of God? man nature the same in all men, and in all places, and in all ages? And does not the world as much need now to be "convinced of sin, of righte ess, and of judgment," as at the time when our Lord promised to send the Holy Ghost to ac-complish this important work? Men may laugh at the new birth, and call it enthusiasm, and de signate it by any opprobious name they please; but it accords with reason, and Scripture, and experience, to conclude that the Holy Spirit still operates on the hearts of men, "turning them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." It is altogether unwise and disingentious in any man who has never experience this uous in any man who has never experienced this change, to say that the convicting and converting change, to say that the convicting and converting influences of the Spirit must have ceased to ope

* Not that regeneration itself is progressive; for that is instantaneous. But the work of sanctifica-tion, which commences with regeneration, is pro-gressive. And this is what I mean by the phrase the change is progressive throughout our liver

rate on the heart, because he never felt them. This is making his own stupidity a criterion by which to judge of the feelings of others. Now to eason in this manner is just as foolish and inconclusive as if a man, who has been blind all his should deny that there is any such thing as

days, should deny that there is any such thing as light, because he never saw it.

We do not profess to state all the steps of that mysterious process by which a soul is born of God; yet it is our belief that man is not wholly discount the matter. That the Spirit does not passive in the matter,—that the Spirit does not operate on his heart as the wind on the waves. For man is, in all cases, a free agent. He is a rational being, and is influenced by hopes and fears, by joys and sorrows, by arguments and motives. And although we do not pretend to define accomplished, yet we think that the Christian ma-learn in the Bible and from him that the Spirit of God so operates as to remove from the heart that veil which is upon it, and thu causes the sinner to see both temporal and eterna things in their true light, and to estimate then ral and eternal according to their relative importance, and the n to act agreeably to the dictates of nd of man operate nction with the Holy Spirit is, as ceive, a point which no human being can deter-mine. While we assert, on the highest authority, that "God gives us both to will and to do," on the same authority we declare, that man does an work out his own salvation with fear and trem And while we believe that the Christian is "born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God;" we as firmly believe, that no man has any reason to expect that he shall become a subject of regenerating grace, without his own most earnest efforts, and cannot earn or merit this blessing, and that, "after ration without using the me like expecting a harvest without sowing the seed.
[J. H. Fairchild's Sermon.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1841.

MONTHLY CONCERT,

In Park Street Church, Boston,-June 7 After a hymn, and prayer by Rev. W. M. Rog

ers, Dr. Anderson said a large number of communi cations had been received during the past month, and extracts could be read from but a small portion of them. There is still an onward progress among the Nestorians on the East side of the mountains That mission, in all its aspects, is fitted to encour age the hopes of the people of God. He proceeded to read extracts from the Journal of Rev. Mr. Perkins. Under date of Nov. 21, he says, The new press is the lion of the day here. Numbers call daily to visit it. The Nestorians are highly delighted with it. The Mohammedans are equally delighted with it as an object of curiosity, but they are beginning to inquire, "Are you not going to We reply, that we have no make books for us ?" Persian type; but how long this excuse will satisfy them, is doubtful. We may ultimately find it nee essary to print some in the Roman character.

Dec. 3, he says, the Mohammedan Meerza ha been very importunate that his own brother should be put into the office to learn the art of printing ; and after making many objections, all of which h removed, we were constrained to yield. His object is merely to learn to print. But, it is interesting to us, and equally so to the Nestorians, to behold a Mohammedan Meerza employed along with Nestorian Christians, in printing the Holy Scriptures A brother of the Patriarch was in the office, and observing the Meerza, was deeply affected, and repeated the passage from Joel, "I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh," as being about to be fulfilled.

As to education, there are nearly 500 Nestorians in a course of instruction, including the members of them to future happiness. the Seminary for males, and the female boarding school. These schools, which are among the various parishes or villages, are all taught by ecclesiastics residing in the villages. There are 18 priests, and 16 deacons employed in teaching.

Preaching. Dr. A. said it must be observed that Mr. Perkins was writing in the middle of winter, when there is a considerable degree of cold, and often snow falls to some depth. The missionaries have preaching regularly on the Sabbath, more besides this, they often preach in a sort of private room, called meeana. The meeana is a room in one islands end of a stable, elevated a few feet above that occupied by the cattle, and separated from it by a railng, and warmed by the breaths of the cattle. Two or three of the most wealthy in every village have one of these attached to their stables, and here the male inhabitants resort in the winter to warm themselves and for social intercourse. The church or earthern floor, the smoke of which escapes at the

Mr. Perkins writes under date of Jan. 24, at Ardasha, 15 miles south east of Ooroomiah. He says he attended morning prayers early in the church. On returning to his lodgings at the bishop's stable, not only the meeana, but most of the stable itself, was occupied by the assembly, though no previous notice had been given. The bishop directed priest He read two Yohanna to read the Scriptures. attention, many of them standing among the cattle remarks that priest Yohanna is not only enlightened, but pious. His preaching is practical and spiritual, and frequently pungent and powerful. Mr. Stocking also mentions that priest Abraham is pions man. Others have been mentioned here, who are regarded by the missionaries as pious men. So that piety is evidently waking up among the rhaps long ago implanted in some instances by the grace of God. Mr. Perkins says, scarcely had we ended at the stable, when it was ed that the people were assembled in the church. It was crowded almost to overflowing. According to present arrangements, many hundreds hear the gospel from the missionary's lips every Sabbath, among whom are most of the influentia ecclesiastics of the Province.

Dr. A. stated, as a fact of great important that the difficulties between the English and Per sian governments, were in the progress of settle-

He likewise remarked, that, many would recol lect the persecuting fury with which the Maronites twelve. Two of these three ministers were pastors, pursued Asaad Shidiak, unto the death. It appears that they are again lashing themselves into a rage against the missionaries, on account of the oyment of one of their prominent young men by the mission. The English fleet has retired, though a dozen or more English officers remain. who are engaged in a military survey of the coun-Probably the British influence will be in future very strongly felt in Syria. The Maronites ruses are said to be arming against each oth er. The Druses are uneasy, and exceedingly deous of having a Druse rule over them, under powers of Europe are operating in Syria through

the various sects-the mission, therefore, is liable | give us comments and explanations, and these are to be agitated by the political animosities of Eu The course for the missionaries is plainrope. to go strait forward, preaching the gospel, not ally ing itself with any party, trusting only in God . Hebard has returned to Beyroot.

A letter from Mr. Van Lennep, from Constanti nople, speaks in the warmest terms of the appear ance of the native converts. As soon as they hear you are a Christian, they seize your hand, and gaze upon you as if you were an angel. He says he und some Greeks, who give hopeful evidence of

After singing, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Adams, Dr. A. proceeded. He said they had received the annual report of the mission in West Africa, for 1840, from which it appears that the mission is quite as prosperous as it ever has been. An earnest plea had been received for more laborers. More are needed at Cape Palmas, and others to send along the Eastern coast, and up the Niger. The present number are utterly inadequate to meet the labors of the station. The Ivory coast East of Cape Palmas, 400 miles, is populous, and comparatively free from the evils of the slave trade. The mission have high expectations from the expedition set on foot by the English government, up the Niger The problem so difficult to be solved, how mission aries can get from this country to the Niger, an up that great river, appears to be on the point of The speaker next adverted to the Amistad Cap-

at their liberation by the Supreme Court. Desires had been repeatedly expressed that the Board should send a mission with them when they return to their native land. The feeling which suggested such a mission, he said, was worthy of all commendation; but it might not be generally known that hitherto there has been, and there is now, an Do we not find that the things of religion have utter want of that information concerning their country and the route to it, which is necessary to justify the undertaking of a mission. If it is, as is supposed, some three or four hundred miles back of the coast between Sierra Leone and Liberia, it must of course be approached, if approachable, by way of Sierra Leone; and then the field would more properly be occupied, perhaps, by missionaries connected with English missionary societies, which have already missionaries in that country But the case was worthy of further inquiry

In Bombay, there are 7 benevolent societies, established and sustained by the European residents, which shows the progress of religion among them. They are perhaps as well supplied with opportunities for hearing the preaching of the gospel as any other people. There is also a hospital at Bombay purely native and heathen. It was commenced some years ago by a rich native. We should naturally expect such an institution to be for the relief of suffering, and so it is ; but not for human wo. Its founder belonged to a sect which has a special regard for the life of animals. In this instihorses that are worn out and unfit for service, are received and well supported. The number is from these there are about 175. The government give a small reward for the destruction of dogs; and this institution, to save the devoted animals, gives a small reward for any dog brought into it. There are now about 200. There are also cats, monkeys, and reptiles. No animal is refused. These are all well supplied with provisions. The general ex-pense is about \$16,000 annually. All this is exsended upon animals that are worthless, while thousands of people are suffering in that city from the extremity of want. But the people make contributions to this object from the dejusive opinion that they thereby acquire merit which will entitle

Sandwich Islands .- The exploring squadron spent 70 days at Honolulu, and exerted a very happy influence. Even the natives percieve the contrast between the visit of an American and a French man of war-the one comes to do them good, the other to oppress and enslave them. Some of the missionaries report interesting accessions to the churches, and others some coldness and apathy partly perhaps, from the influence of untoward events, and partly it may be, from reaction after or less, in seven different Nestorian churches; and great excitement. There are evidences, however that the Spirit of God is not withdrawn from these

Rev. Dr. Jenks said we were ever to remembe that this was a meeting for prayer; and it was called. and justly, a Concert for prayer. But, in regarding it as having prayer for its main object, we were a so to regard it as having in view the preparation of our hearts to do the will of God. He spoke of the indispensable necessity, also, of relying entirely is warmed by one or more fires built on the stone upon God for success in this cause. He agreed, also, that the communication of intelligence at this was proper and ne and directness to our prayers. After enlarging somewhat on this point, he said, for two or three and twenty years, he had regarded the place where he was now standing, as the most privileged place in the United States; and it is not necessary to be said to an American, that he regards America as enjoying higher privileges than any other part world. But, why is this a privileged chapters, interspersing brief practical comments as place? Where is there in the world, an employhe proceeded. The audience listened with deep ment that equals in sublimity and interest and purity of feeling, the great missionary enterprise, to in the stable, for more than an hour. Mr. Perkins bring back a revolted world to its allegiance to Jehovah? The time was, within a little more than half a century, when this language sounded strangely-and I see some persons here before me who probably remember the impression made by the first use of the phrase, "The field is the world," in the sense we now employ it. I am inclined to think this application of the phrase has not been familiarly made more than about thirty years; and when first made, it was dwelt upon by all serious

minds, and the impression was exceedingly powerful. At the commencement of this meeting in Park street, there were but three ministers of the sentiments usually entertained by those who assemble here. One was, that excellent man, who I can never remember but with the deepest affection, Rev.Mr. Huntington, pastor of the only church of the Congregational order, that had m its original character, from the first, and President of that Society, which has been made use of, together with other means, so that the two evangeiical churches then established, have grown into and one, (the person who now addresses you,) without charge. In the Providence of God. I have lived to see other pastors introduced, though no one of them now remaining in the city, who can look back to the time to which I allude

I call this a place of high privilege, not only because of the opportunity it affords us of warming our hearts with prayer to God, but because that body which is the constituted agent of the churches of Christ to carry into effect their designs, has its seat of operations here; and the information communicated here, comes from a pure on. It would seem that the great and authorized source; and we have the advantages of the officers of the Society, who can

netimes as valuable as the information itself. ad often more so, because they correct erroneous impressions and statements, which go abroad from mauthorized sources.

Then again, from time to time, we have the priv ilege of welcoming our missionary brethren, who come back to inform us what they have seen and felt. Whose heart has not been thrilled in ing to the language held by Rev. Mr. Bingham, who went out at the head of the first company to the Sandwich Islands, who were sent fort fear and trembling, under very considerable circumstances of reproach; for the friends of the enerprise were charged with sending females, to be insulted, and perhaps abused by savages. They would not say it was not proper to send men, but for women to be sent was cruel and inhuman. Yet. I had the opportunity of conversing with one of the sisters who has returned, and I asked her if an circumstance had occurred to place her in danger of any such thing. "No, sir, no!" she replied, He alluded, also, to the tr No such thing." umphs of Divine grace, at the Sandwich Islands, as adapted to fill us with gratitude and animate our

Then we hear also from other places. What were our feelings, when we listened to the fact that there was a people in the midst of Asia, who had been preserved from Mohammedanism and Popery, for ages, by their seclusion in the mountains, who now promise to become all the whole of that region—so shut up and secluded. that one of their principal men was astonished be informed that copies of books could be multiplied without the tedious process of writing, though the art of printing has been known in Europe 40 years, and in China, a much longer period?

And, is there not a reflex benefit to ourselves stronger hold upon our own hearts? The tim was, when the heathen could not be reached, and Christians employed themselves in watching the frames of their own minds, and keeping the doors of their own hearts. It made them a thoughtful generation, who were sensible that to keep the eart, required much prayer and effort; but they dared not look abroad, till the reproach came from the church of Rome-" Von Protestants are no hurch-you have no missions." The Jesuits were then occupying a large portion of the world with their missions. Then it became at the settlement of this country, one of the strong arguments of the Puritans, with those whom they would persuade to emigrate, that thus they might meet and overcome this reproach. And, when Robinson, the well known pastor at Plymouth, heard of wars in the Massachusetts colony, and of Indians slain, he remarked, " Would that I had heard of some converted among the Indians, before I heard of the death Indians were converted, and many churches founded, and missions began to be reflected upon as practicable. Elliot, in our own neighborhood, may be regarded as the first Protestant onary. A Society was soon instituted ; and 50 to 100. Oxen and cows are also received. Of yet, for a long time, the cause seemed to sleep, till within half a century, the mother country awoke. and Christians banded together in earnest. Here, in our own country, the flame was caught, and it has burned, bright and high, till almost all the na-

ons have seen the light. And now, is not the reflex influence upon us very valuable? Do we not see the fulfilment of the desires of former generations? It was the remark of Dr. Wisner, that benevolent enterprise was the safety-raire of the church; and his meaning was, that Christian principles, operating upon individuals and communities, make them prosperous, be cause they produce frugality and industry these lead to wealth, and wealth to luxury, self-indulgence, and corruption. But the world, which is the field, calls for benevolent expenditure, and this will take all the surplus that can be collected. -But now, if these things are so, the enjoyment of do not prove ungrateful, and unworthy of such high and distinguished privileges.

A MACEDONIAN CRY

The following extracts are from a letter recentl ceived in this city, from a clergyman in Macomb Co. Michigan, in reply to some inquiries addressed to him. He is a native of New England ; but has ored since his first entrance into the ministry, in Indiana and Michigan. We hope the call will be promptly responded to. If there are among us ministers than are needed here, they surely ought not to listen to such a cry in vain. If the are not, and the impression exists that there are, it will do the churches good to be made to feel that there is not a surfeit of the word of life. At any te there is a more pressing call for m labor there than there is here; and we see not how the call can be resisted, by those who are in a situation that admits of their going.

"I am not in possession of facts that would ena-e me to answer all your inquiries definitely. I

ble me to answer all your inquiries definitely. I am prepared, however, to say,

1. That ministers born and educated in New England are the very men that I believe would be most acceptable to the churches in Michigan. We have enough of every thing but good men, sound in the faith, judicious and devoted ministers of the gospel, like the ministers who have built up the churches in New England.

2. "Can such be supported?" As well in many places as you say Dr. Burton was supported at Thetford, Vt. In many places better. It might be necessary that some should do as he did—have a small farm, or teach a school, or take two or three

mall farm, or teach a school, or take two or thr ons together, and ride in a kind of cir congregations together, and ride in a kind of cir-cuit, in order to sustain themselves for some years, till the country was settled, and the ability of the people increased. They must conform to the cir-cumstances of the people with whom they labor; and as the people are divided among so many different denominations, I do not see any other way to be pursued that affords a rational prospect of per-manent support. I am opposed to ministers engagto be pursued that affords a rational prospect of per-manent support. I am opposed to ministers engag-ing in farming, or any other worldly business for a support, if it can be avoided; but other denomina-tions do so, and in our new settlements, some course of this kind must be adopted. I do not think there is anything morally wrong in ministers aboring for their support, when it is necessary. The apostle wrought with his own hands, for himself and those who were with him. And how, I ask, can the feeble churches of Michigan be susfeeble churches of meeng.

They can raise, some one, bree, or four hundred dollars a year, for ing among them; and there are some of raise \$100. They are surrounded by encourage me two, three, or for thungry sectarians, and have none to encourage them—not a Presbyterian or Congregational ser-mon perhaps once a year. How then, can they be sustained? I believe that our brethren in the minsustained: I believe that our brethren in the min-istry must listen to the cry of these feeble churches, and be willing to endure the hardships of the first settlers—follow them to their settlements, and be-come useful as laborers, or teachers, or physicians, or else ride on a circuit. If we do not take this course, these churches will soon fade away, and fell into the ranks of other denominations, above fall into the ranks of other denominations,

fall into the ranks of other denominations, whom we regard as deficient in important matters of faith.

3. "Can they pay their debts, if they come here embarrassed?" Doubtful; yet, perhaps as soon as at the East. I should say, as a general thing, they had better not come here embarrassed with debts, if they can engage in any business at the East, with a fair prospect of relieving themselves soon there.

4. "Ars there places, where they are prepared to settle ministers?" There would be, if they could

be on the ground, and before the people, calls from several churches in this vicinity, and some of them important places. May we not hope that we shall be visited by some of our brethren from the East

P. I think Peter is the man for us. There were this summer, and that they will not wait for a reg-ular call to be sent them, but hear our Macedonian cry, and come over amd see us? cry, and come over amd see us? There on be at least fifteen good ministers sent to Mic this season; and I believe, with aid from the Missionary Society, that number would be se ed. We want five or six immediately in our bytery. I did not hesitate to take a comn from the Home Missioners. Society, and so ed. We want five or six immediately in our Presbytery. I did not hesitate to take a commission from the Home Missionary Society, and go to Indiana, without any particular place in view; and I should not hesitate to take the same journey to Michigan now, were I a single man, or with a small family. If they come in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel, there will be no difficulty about their employment and support. The field is wide—the harvest is great and perishing. O that God would send us the laborers we need, to gather it in."

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTE-

RIAN CHURCH. SABATHU.-The services of William Charan, native catechist, who for 13 years was in the employ of the Church Missionary Society, at Chorukhour, are now rendered to the mission here; and he proves a faithful and bold preacher. It is a day of mall things. Yet the labors of the m are abundant, in preaching, superintending schools, translating and printing tracts. Encouragements and disapppointments are experienced in nearly equal proportions.

Lodiana .- A native youth, who knew letter of English when he entered school in April, at the end of four months, had passed through all the classes in the primary department, had studied tered arithmetic as far as the double rule of three. and was then engaged in learning geography, and English grammar. He reads Hin the Roman character. His advance is unequalled May he prove a chosen vessel of the Lord !

LANDOUR .- This is a health station among the hills. The people are less bigoted than those on the plains-less confined by caste, and less hampered by Brahminical influence. In matrimony, they have customs peculiar to themselves. Instead of one man having a plurality of wives, a thing so general in other parts of Hindustan, it is co for one woman to have a number of husbands at the same time-a custom that is said to have its origin in the poverty of the people, which is so extre that they sell their daughters to the wealthy native gentlemen of the plains-by whom they are much admired. They are proverbially honest and faith ful. They are very rude, and widely separated from each other by intervening vallies or mountai so that the labors of a missionary become very toil some, but probably will be more successful than among the crowded districts of the plains below

HARDWAR -Thousands of idolaters annually as emble here, to bathe and present their offerings to the gods. The Bramins, though grossly ignoran themselves, have acquired sufficient cunning to lord it over all other classes with a kind of spiritual des potism, that would have done credit to the Romish priesthood in the darkest ages of Christianity They are Rupec-hunters, who collect in great nun bers at these seasons, and are seen in the attitude of dunning at every ghaut and temple in the place .-They are blind guides, receiving blind obediene from the thousands whom they rob and oppress as they please. But the missionaries improve these mela's with much advantage, in teaching, distribu ting tracts, &c.

ALLAHABAD .- Difficulties in the way of the gosare such as these; the native mind is utt filled with the most romantic legendary tales; they regard no work with veneration, unless it be writen in verse, and adorned with the most exuberant and gorgeous imagery; all the channels of thought are preoccupied in favor of some of the native forms of religion, and no possible combination of words. expressing the doctrines of Christianity, will fa to convey to the native mind, false ideas associated with his own religious notions. Still, difficulties these peculiar privileges, creates a proportionate responsibility and duty; and let us see to it that we Spirit of the Lord, accompanying persevering missionary labor.

VACANT PARISHES -No. III

A. What do you think, neighbor B. of Mr. Mat-B. I think he is too dull and prosing. There nothing brilliant or uncommon in his style or True, all he says is solid and good; but I think he wont interest our young people. Besides, I hear that he is not a man of learning; and

A. Well, then, I am sure Luke will do for us : for he is a man of learning, of fine classic taste; and if we must please the Squire and the Doctor, he is

body that can come to our bosoms with plain homespun language, and make us feel that he is D. I am afraid Doctor Peabody would not like

him; for Luke was a physician once; and they ay Doctor Peabody won't have another doctor in the town, if he can help it. E. After all, I never heard that he was much of

a preacher. His sermons are very plain and simple there is nothing great about him F. I like Mr. Mark, he says so much in a few

G. Rather dry, I think.

H. I have heard that he was not very fond of elf-denial. You know, he turned back once, after he had started on a mission with Paul and Barnabas. We don't want a man that loves his ease. I. But Paul said he was profitable to him, after J. He will never do for us. We must have

K. Well, what do you say of Timothy? He

L. He is not healthy enough for us. I saw, it

letter written to him, that he has to take medicine for his stomach. I have seen so much of sick ly ministers, that I am determined never to vote for a minister, who is not a healthy man. M. But, is n't he a faithful man, and has'nt he

desire to do good? What right have we to hinder him from using the strength he has, in the service of his Master. Some of the best ministers that ever lived have been sickly men. Baxter was a fee ble man; Whitefield was almost always sick; and Payson labored in pain all his days Were they not useful men?

L. But, I don't like to see such pale faces in the pulpit. Besides, they don't speak strong enough; and they never can visit and labor as much as we

M. I think he is too young for us. We want a man of some experience. He will be despised for his youth. N. Well; what do you think of Barnabas? He

is a strong, hardy man. He travels about the country on foot, and preaches all along as he goes. O. I have heard something against him. They say he is rather headstrong. I can't think well of

three thousand converted under one sermon of his. I like these bold ministers, who are not afraid to speak out and tell the wicked what they think of

Q. Such rash and impredent men would never do for us. He would set all the town by the ears

R. He is a very inconsistent man, too. At one ime, he seems as bold as a lion, and at another, he is ashamed to own himself a Christian; and they say he is sometimes guilty of double dealing. I am not willing to settle a man so old as

P. But he is in the vigor of life. You would

not certainly have him stop preaching yet?

S. He will never get hold of our young people They must have a young man, or they'll go off somewhere else.

T. Brethren, I am afraid we shall never get a minister, if we go on at this rate. We shall not find an angel, and if we could, he would not be fit to preach the gospel. We want a man who will be one of us, and feel and sympathize with us. But, John is as near perfection, I think, as a man can get, in this world. Who can say any thing against him?

U. Oh! he'll never do for us. He's always narping on the same strain. It's nothing be

ore-with him.
S. True, he talks much of love; but I never heard a man speak with greater plainness to sin-ners, or set before them more clearly their dread-V. But, he says it so moderately, and in such an

easy tone, that it can't make much impression. W. But, who can help feeling, when he speaks of the love of Christ?

V. His flowing, monotonous tone, will lull us all W. I think any body that would sleep under his

preaching would sleep over the fires of the bottomless pit, with the smell of brimstone in his O. We shall not do better than to take Paul. He is certainly the greatest preacher I ever heard. He is full of original thought; and his figures and illustrations are so grand as often to

make one's hair stand on end. And I hear there are revivals wherever he goes. Y. He's always harping on election. Our peo e won't bear it.

Q. I have been told that he says, " Let us do evil, that good may come." I think that's dangerous doctrine to preach.

R. He is no orator. He is a little insignificant oking man, and his delivery is bad-absolutely ntemptible.

S. These are the men whom Christ has commi oned to preach his gospel. They are earthen it will prove highly useful, unless it shall fail more extensively read—a danger which the faults. But, I think we are taking a dangerous ourse. Christ says they that despise such as he ends, despise him. Are we not in danger of re-Christ, through his ministers; and of ecting the gospel, because we are not satisfied in we expect the blessing of God, while we thus nd fault with his message? I am reminded, by what I have heard at this meeting, of the conduct of the peevish child, who throws away his bread and butter, because it is too big or too little, r, in some other respect, not just what he likes.

THE SMITER SMITTEN. There are plenty of inconsistencies in the

urch, as many a sharp eye has seen, and many a harp voice proclaimed. But we respectfully suggest that there are a few out side of the church. Reader, perhaps many a disciple has felt the

tripe you have inflicted in the charge of inconsistency. We ask you to consider whether your own ash may not be used upon your own person. You call yourself a reasonable being. You

less to act rationally, that is, with sound and good easons for your conduct. And in many respects you do. In the most important respects however, ou do not. For you believe that sin has brought our soul into danger, and that the salvation of it is the most important thing that can claim your attention. You never for a moment hesitate, when the question is asked, what is the mightiest interest of a rational being? His fitness for Eternity, is it cannot be too extensively spread abroad over the unhesitating reply.

But you will admit that you are giving no serious attention to this amazing affair. Reason and concience urge religion upon you in a voice that cometimes makes you tremble. But you practically regard neither. You profess to be a rational being, vet you do not act according to those professions. You profess one thing, and do another. You would say madness is in the man that, knowing his house to be on fire, should leave it to make a social visit principles. It is the first of a proto a neighbor. Yet for a little worldly pleasure you are letting the fire of sin prepare your soul for an everlasting conflagration. The man that should sacrifice an estate for a luxurious feast, you would ure of the dangers, the follies and call a lunatic. But you are sacrificing the eternal quences, to individuals and familie riches and bliss of heaven for the transitory good of this world. You could not repress your emotions of pity and indignation at the man who should convert all his worldly goods into a single pearl and then east that pearl into the unfathomable depths them and those most dear to them " in destru of the sea. But your present course of life is lead. and perdition." ing you to just such an act, only on a more awful scale of guilt and folly. For you are preparing to plunge your own immortal soul, by persistence in sin, into the ocean of perdition!

You a reasonable being! What are your profes sions to acting rationally worth, with such facts incerning your staring every beholder in the face!

The inconsistencies of disciples are luminous oints in your horizon. Your own are entirely overshadowed. You coolly crucify an unfaithful saint, forgetting there is as good a reason why you should be hung on a cross as he. You cry shame, on the rotten rigging of a fellow voyager, forgetting that your own topsails are all in tatters. You declare your indignation at men who act unworthy of their professions; but you violate your own as often as they. They may be inconsistent, but you are no less so. We do not ask you to overlook their sins; but we do beg that in searching them out you would not forget your own. Remember that when you draw an arrow to pierce a disciple, you are liable yourself to be "hurt of the archers.

INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES.

It has fallen in our way to notice more than once the doings of the " Association for the religious instruction of the negroes in Liberty County, Geo." The sixth annual report of that Association has come to hand; and though it contains little that is new or striking, it is not devoid of interest as affording evidence of continued effort to elevate the there is no evidence of ill design in the moral and religious character of the Slaves.

The Association employs a single missionary, the Rev. C. C. Jones, whose labors are chiefly di- And if he have been less jovided between three stations, viz. Midway, New of subjects and pictures than he might ha port and Pleasant Grove. Plantation meetings are

held during the week, and are both n profitable; congregations are large and attenand a plan of systematic instruction is maintained. by Expository lectures and Doctrinal seri

A very general, though not mortal sickness prevailed last summer and autumn, and occasioned some interruption of the regular services, for the or three months.

The total average of pupils in the Sabbath school, at the several stations has been 490-exclusive and adult attendants, who, if added, would incre amount a third or one half. These schools found eminently useful, as a means of moral im provement among the negroes, as well as in all of "Inquiry meetings" are held regularly, and new

inquirers often present themselves. There has been no revival, like that of the last year, but the good fruits of that season of refreshing, are apparen and the spirit of God is yet present with the character es. Into the two churches of Midway and New. port, 143 have been received, chiefly the fru the revival just referred to. But there are plan tions on which there is felt an unusual interes religious subjects. General order and uprigh of conduct have marked the people, even during the Christmas holidays. On most of the plan there appeared almost a Sabbath stillness. It is not known that ardent spirit was given out, on an plantation in the country. The regular mere and traders have no traffic whatever in this artiwith the negroes, because the planters are unite The habits of the colored pope ly opposed to it. are decidedly temperate.

The report also states, that the southern char at large is directing renewed attention to the ed population; a fact that must be regarded w pleasure, not only for the benefits that will directly to that population from such attention also for the effect it will have in diminishing the attachment of the planters to their " per stitutions." They cannot increase their effor the moral and religious instruction of the without deriving from the results of it, an in ed conviction of the justness of their claims to liberty as unconstrained and peaceful as their own

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE MORAL INFLUENCE, DANGERS AND D. CONNECTED WITH GREAT CITIES. By John pp. 267, 18mo. Northampton; J. H. ton: Crocker & Brewster. 1841.

In the dedication of this volume to the Hon. T Frelinghuysen, Mr. Todd avows his wish to ma a useful impression on three classes of the greommunity; viz. "those who reside in grea those who are about to come into the great and those who have sent, or are all children and friends to reside in the great But though there is a studied adaptat work to these classes, it is not to them more extensively read-a danger which little reason to fear, in regard to any produc known. The mass of appropriate in densed within this limited space of 260 page very great; and it is conveyed in a style of g simplicity and force, and is worthy of repea rusal, and even deep study. The times to such as to demand a full and bold exposition of duties, temptations and dangers that crowd the mighty centres of moral influence and render the powerful agents for good or ill among the great b ly of our more scattered population

SERMONS ON REVIVALS. By Albert Barnes, 1 an introduction, by Rev. Joel Parker, DD.; 210, 18mo. New York; John S. Taylor 4 (Boston; Crocker & Breuster. 1841. This volume treats of "the Theoy of revival

the vindication of revivals-the desirableness of vivals-hindrances of revivals, and duties of Chi tians in relation to revivals. It is emphatically revival volume, and executed by the hand Master in Israel. We are happy to perceive advertisement inserted at the opening, that the lishers have resolved to make a very liberal dis from the regular price to superintendants who may wish to purchase for gratuitous dis tion. It is true, we have not found time to the whole, and consequently do not affirm that perfect : but the nature of the subject and the acter of the author, fully justify the confidence land, or too thoroughly familiarized to the n of God's people.

FAMILY SECRETS; or, Hints to those who wake home happy. By Mrs. Ellis, a Women of England & & &c. pp. 1
New-York; D. Appleton & Co. Boston

4 Dennet. 1841. A highly engaging volumevolumes, designed "for the peop dren;" and the topic selected and is " Dining out;"-and contains a lively ntertainments which have always h lar, and under the plausible cov thousands and millions from age to age, have ed to passions and practices that have

A PLEA FOR THE INTEMPERATE. By Dark Reese, A. M., M. D. pp. 86, 18ma. New Y J. C. Taylor & Co. Boston; Crocket & B

Dr. Reese, as a practitioner and professor and kind sensibilities, is well qualified "Tract for the times" like this, wh passed over by the hand of friendship ily of the inebriate, where it shall and possibly move his heart. The ing thus, those who are come hopeless, is fielicitous; and if the the slave of strong drink will faithful with the author, and put the "Plea" the intemperate man, they will pe deed of charity-perhaps save souls i hide a multitude of sins.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS of the Holy Edit rieses in the Holy Land. Second series. York: R. Sears. Boston: Saxton & Feet When the first series of these "i peared, we felt constrained, from a co at them to recommend them to atte we yet convinced that the recomm premature. Some of our brother Last spoken of them disparagingly, and not son. But with equal justice might they ly of every volume, ever prepared by No work of man is perfect. these illustrations-nor has be deal other authors or with his pure the opinion of his critics, he yet stands !

singular predicam in judgment? Our mode of diffusing k changed. A muitit by the " pictorial illudense a vast amount erto accessible only to-munity; and they will Scriptures that had o-them forever. We ha eries" with great inte that it will contribu Scriptural knowledge. and the confusion of in-picty combined, can be the publisher's adverti part of the work-and ish that the " second in every family library

JUNE 1

Strive AND THRIVE.

pp. 175, 18mo. New

Boston; Tappan & D A beautiful tale, whi ion to notice with app struction, at once co of great simplicity and execution.

THE DARTMOUTH. Con mouth College. May, The sixth No. of this st, contains various e of original and acquire he use of the abundan lege libraries. Early mposition, will make THE VESTRY SINGING

Dearborn have rendered our humble estimation, , by the compilation dume. "Designed chicetings, and family des ise of good taste and ses only such tunes justly approved. The the hymns 321-affo ety, " selected from the the sweetest poets oubt not that thousands nging, at the seasons of n, it is apprehended, loubt, a principal reason iculty of recollecting tu nd with sufficient dist nce and interest in the ss a copy of this book, vill render the exercise hable. It is published nd D. S. King.

THE AMERICAN ECLECT eservedly popular period sual variety of foreign d arranged. The hich was designed for the is, is elegantly executed strong recommendation s, which should supply d popularity; and it has hat publishers have not sei nly, and made it a matt riment, amid a thousand cure public favor. Perse of success. The occas rait is not what the case give character to the public spectation, but does not sa re our impressions. We h speriment will be fairly tr A naked list of the conte

fy our readers: but the hey desire to know more present Government of osition and future prospet ate of society and education adic literature—of the E. and of the popular foreign they will be highly gratif sent No.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY ILI

logical Chart, originally ted by S. G. Goodrich, and n & Co. of New-York, is of the kind we have eve or reviewer of history to the reader of Geograph professes to be, "the strea divided into smaller stre distinct nation from its o down to the present time. words than we can spare, as to convey a just and add ount and arrangement half hour's examination by one of its vast utility to the nsive view of cotempe fferent nations. It is eet the wants of the juve nced student-the tyr lew-York Historical Soc dication to them, has give work, and testified fully to

The "Operative's Magai males of the Factories in olden opinions. It has a contains some articles my periodical in the land iew commends it his bousand inhabitants, Lo stores—satisfactory evidend do not engross all the inte Three-fourths of the adult have taken the total abstin

" PSYCHO We had occasion sor

ork of Professor Rauch lad to find that a second alled for. It indicates a tudy of MAN, and a dee ramount value of selfope this is true. The . has treated his subject His speculations, though fai will not without exception issent. Some of them s none of them as absurd. gible by the author's skill he reader's satisfaction. enquiry. They open on

re both numerous and are large and attentive ction is maintained, Doctrinal sermons. t mortal sickness preumn, and occasioned regular services, for two

ils in the Subbath schoolbeen 490—exclusive " of ded, would increase the nalf. These schools are es, as well as in all oth

held regularly, and new of the last year, but the freshing, are apparent, oresent with the church-of Midway and Newed, chiefly the fruits of But there are planta-It an unusual interest on order and unrightness people, even during the of the plantations Sabbath stillness. It is was given out, on any The regular mercha natever in this article the planters are united.

of the colored popu. at the southern church attention to the colormust be regarded with enefits that will result from such attention, but ave in diminishing the to their " peculiar in ncrease their efforts for truction of their slaves, results of it, an increas ess of their claims to d peaceful as their own

CATIONS DANGERS AND DUTIES.

volume to the Hon T ows his wish to make classes of the great ho reside in great cities. into the great city are about to send in the great city." to them alone that nless it shall fail to be any production from space of 260 pages, is in a style of great orthy of repeated pe The times too, are old exposition of the ers that crowd these nce and render them

y Albert Barnes, with Joel Parker, DD. pp. ohn S. Taylor & Co. Theoy of revivalsle, and duties of Chrisppy to perceive by an opening, that the pubvery liberal discount superintendants ar for gratuitous distribu not found time to rea do not affirm that it is e subject and the char stify the confidence that spread abroad over the iarized to the mine

c &c. pp. 180, 18mo ntifully written, founded on religio of a proposed series of six the people and their chil-cted and illustrated in it, ntains a lively portrai d families, of those soci always been too popu m age to age, have yield to them " in destruc

PERATE. By David M. . 86, 18mo. New York; oston; Crocker & Brewser and professor of med

us and expansive views ell qualified to prepare like this, which ma of friendship into the fan it shall meet his eye commonly regarded nd if the true friends of will faithfully co-ope the " Plea" in the way ey will perform s nobl e souls from death and

of the Holy Bible, and Second series. Saxton & Pieres. these "illustrations" d, from a cursory glass n to attention. recommendation was brother Editors ban ly, and not without rea ce might they speak ight So far as we know sign in the compiler he dealt unfairly purchasers and read cious in his selec he might have been he yet stands in so

of diffusing knowledge of the Bible is unand. A muititude of readers will be attracted pictorial illustrations" to volumes that cona vast amount of Biblical information, hithaccessible only to a very limited class in comand they will gain much knowledge of ures that had otherwise been hidden from forever. We have looked over this "second with great interest, and a strong conviction it will contribute materially to the increase of and knowledge, to the edification of believers, he confusion of infidels. No man of taste and w combined, can be pleased with the puffing of ablisher's advertisement-but that forms no

RRIVE AND THRIVE. A Tale. By Mary Howitt. pp. 175, 15mo. New York; D. Appleton & Co. [Isston; Tappan & Dennet. 1841. A beautiful tale, which we have before had occanto notice with approbation, as conveying much struction, at once correct and important, in a style great simplicity and vivacity. The present ediis commended by the neatness and beauty of

of the work-and aside from that, we could

sh that the "second series" at least, were placed

very family library of the land.

THE DARTMOUTH. Conducted by students of Dart-mouth College. May, 1841.

The sixth No. of this College periodical, like the contains various entertaining articles, evincive arginal and acquired talent, and also of skill in of the abundant materials supplied by Collibraries. Early practice in the art of careful

have rendered an invaluable service, in mble estimation, to the cause of Sacred Muby the compilation of this neat and attractive " Designed chiefly for social and religious ngs, and family devotion," it evinces the exse of good taste and sound judgment, and comonly such tunes and hymns as are widely justly approved. The tunes are 117 in number. hymns 321-affording a rich and large va-"selected from the finest church melodies," the sweetest poets in Zion. Cotton Mather at not that thousands will so esteem it. Family ing, at the seasons of morning and evening devois apprehended, is far from being as comand edifying as it ought to be; and beyond a a principal reason of the fact lies in the difof recollecting tunes in sufficient variety. th sufficient distinctness, to inspire confiand interest in those who bear a part in the But let each member of the family poscopy of this book, and a very brief practice er the exercise uniformly pleasant and able. It is published by Saxton & Pierce,

dly popular periodical is filled with the variety of foreign matter, skilfully selected rranged. The portrait of Mehemet Ali, was designed for the last No. but appears in s elegantly executed, and will form to many g recommendation of the work it adorns. often occurred to us, that a periodical like which should supply to the public in each sucbed man, would speedily acquire an unrivalldarity; and it has occasioned us surprise, lishers have not seized on this device more amid a thousand less useful devices to ublic favor. Persevered in, it could not uccess. The occasional insertion of a poron, but does not satisfy it. Such at least ressions. We hope that ere long the

ent will be fairly tried. ed list of the contents of this No. will not ur readers: but they may rest assured, that desire to know more than they now do, of at Government of Russia-of the present a and future prospects of England-of the society and education in France-of Icenture-of the English public schoolsof the popular foreign literature of the day, will be highly gratified by the perusal of the

SIVERSAL HISTORY ILLUSTRATED .- The Chroin & Co. of New-York, is the most finished thing the kind we have ever met with. To the readcorreviewer of history, it furnishes assistance as so to the present time. It would require more ful labors he has thus set his seal. et nation from its origin to its extinction, or rds than we can spare, to describe it so minutely onvey a just and adequate impression of the The Union Association of Ministers in Hillsboro'.

The Union Association of Ministers in Hillsboro'.

Co. N. H. having learned from Rev. John Lawton of Hillsboro' one of the members, the facts regarding the Literary Institution in Illinois for which he is acting as agent, and having carefully make view of cotemporaneous events affecting facent nations. It is equally well adapted to at the wants of the juvenile scholar, and the adment. the wants of the juvenile scholar, and the ad-

tamount value of self-knowledge. At least, we pe this is true. The ability with which Prof. has treated his subject is questioned by none. His speculations, though fairly entitled to all respect, will not without exception, command universal assent. Some of them strike us as singular, but the of them as absurd. They are made intellisible by the author's skill, if not demonstrated to he reader's satisfaction. They excite the spirit of enquiry. They open on the eye new views, and

ar predicament. Who is he that never fails cless fields of knowledge. No man can throw himant? Our opinion of the utility of this self on the deep current of thought, flowing from diffusing knowledge of the Bible is unonward irresistibly and yet delightfully, amid a ousand lovely landscapes, toward the ocean that has neither bottom nor shore. But all recommendation is superfluous. The work has acquired an established reputation. The inquisitive and inteligent cannot fail to appreciate it highly; the careess and self-conceited can never be persuaded to

> The work is published in a handsome octavo of 400 pages, by M. W. Dodd of New York ; Crocker Brewster, Gould, Kendall and Lincoln of Boston

PROF. RAUCH.

The highly gifted author of "Psychology, or, view of the human soul, including Anthropology," lives no longer among men. A "preliminary notice " of Rev. Mr. Nevin, in the second edition of this work, furnishes some facts of interest, in regard to the life and character of this deep thinker, and great man, which may be presented to our readers in few words. He was borne in Hesse Damstadt, July 27, 1806, and received his diploma at the University of Marburg in 1827. Two years more he spent in study at Grissen and Heidelb where he enjoyed the special regard of Charles Daub. He then spent a year at Grissen, as professor extraordinarius, and then received an appoint ent to a regular professorship in Heildeberg .-But here, he was thought to have expressed himself too freely in regard to government, and his friends thought it necessary that he should quit the coun

With a sorrowful heart he came to the United States in 1831. And in 1832, he took charge of the classical school in connexion with the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Synod, then located at York, Pa. When the institution was removed to Mercersburg in 1836, and combined with Marshall College, he became President of the College, and Prof. of Biblical Literature in the "It is not saying too much to affirm, that Dr. Rauch was one of the first scholars belonging to this country. His mind was of the first order, and his education had been complete." His father still lives, a laborious and useful minister near Frankfort, Germany.

ITEMS. LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS. It appears that courses of lectures are becoming s frequent in England as in this country, and there as well as here, are fast taking the place of theatrical amusements. Mr. Winslow, an English clergyman, says, "In addition to the important course against Puseyism, Dr. Bennett opens another on the 12th inst. His subject is the Theology of the First Three Centuries. A course of lectures on the "Reality of Spiritual Christianity" is about ommencing by Isaac Taylor, Esq. author of " Natural History of Enthusiasm.'

We are sorry to learn that the publication of Prof. Robinson's new work on Palestine will be delaved in consequence of the non-arrival of the maps

From the New York Observer we learn that Bag ster & Sons, London, have submitted to the con ideration of the learned a plan for publishing a complete Polyglott Bible. The work is designed to embrace all that is valuable in the Complutenian, Antwerp, Paris and London Polyglotts; and if the execution should be at all worthy of the plan, At the late meeting of the Virginia Convention of

the Episcopal church, held at Alexandria, the suband made it a matter of more thorough exand there was a full and free expression of the sentiments of many of the most distinguished Episcopal clergymen of that part of the country, in regard to it. ot what the case demands. It does not Unqualified and entire disapprobation was the unanaracter to the publication. It excites public imous feeling exhibited, and many facts were stated showing that the Romanists regard the doctrines taught in the Tracts as equivalent to those of their

A new edition of Dr. Clarke's Commentary issuing in London by orders of his executors. It the filteenth edition published in England.

REVIVAL IN JACKSON, ME.

A letter from Rev. L. Wiswell, pastor of the church in Brooks and Jackson, Me. to a friend in this city, states that there has been a very interest ing work of grace in Jackson, during the past winter. Between thirty and forty have been the subjects of this work, out of a congregation of not more than an average of eighty-five, of whom twenty or thirty were professors before; so that almost the bgical Chart, originally prepared by Strass, edi-thy S. G. Goodrich, and published by D. Apple-There have also been a few cases of interest in Brooks. The work has been of a silent, deep, and thorough character. Mr. W. has labored there for several years, with great patience, under much emreviewer of history, it furnishes assistance as the requirement of the several years, with great patience, under much employed and important as that supplied by the Map he reader of Geography. It is in truth, as it issess to be, "the stream of time made visible" should think the people would now present a should think the people thank offering to the Lord, by removing this bur-

For the Boston Reco

are the wants of the juvenile scholar, and the advered student—the tyro and the master. The Nex-York Historical Society, by permitting its deleason to them, has given its Imprimatur to the work, and testified fully to its surpassing value.

The "Operative's Magazine," conducted by the smales of the Factories in Lowell continues to win faden opinions. It has already a large patronage, licentains some articles which would do honor to approidical in the land. The North American Reisew commends it highly. With twenty-one thousand inhabitants, Lowell supports six bookstone—satisfactory evidence that spinning wheels do not engross all the interest of the public mind. Three-fourths of the adult males among the Irish, have taken the total abstinence pledge.

"PSYCHOLOGY."

We had occasion some months ago to notice this work of Professor Rauch with approbation; and are glad to find that a second edition has been so soon talled for. It indicates an increasing taste for the study of Mr. Lawton to discontinue have also satisfactory evidence that of the \$\text{pull are deposited in the notes running to the Trustees of the contemplated Seminary—and \$246 are in bis own have a summer of the time he has employed in his agency. In view of the unsettled, and so far as is known, unorganized condition of the body for which he is acting, and the doubts existing in the minds of the members of Association, whether the result at which he is aiming will ever be secured on a scale of such importance as to justify a general and extensive solicitation of funds, they have recommended to Mr. Lawton to discontinue his agency till such time as the Board of Trustees be fully organized, and good reason shall be furnished to believe that the contemplated Institution will probably go into operation, and the object he hopes to effect will be accomplished.

Mr. Lawton expects to receive documents from Illinois, which he thinks will remove the difficulties which he to the contemplate of the public mind. The contemplate of the public mind. The contemp The Association have entire confidence in the

documents, the Association have no right or wish in case they prove satisfactory to the Christian public, to object to the further prosecution of the Agency, on the ground that it is to be left to each pastor and congregation to judge for themselves as to the matter of expediency, without holding this body responsible. Jas. R. Dakender, Moderator.

John M. Whitos, Scribe.

Hillsbord Bridge, May 12, 1841.

1 approve of the publication of the above statement.

John Lawton.

I approve of the publication of the above statement.

Voted, that the above be published in the Congregational Journal and Boston Recorder.

A true copy, from Minutes of Association.

A BURGERS, Stated Clerk.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CONGRESS

The two houses of Congress, in conformity with the proclamation of the President convoking an urday last as to the condition of the steamer President was present in each branch. The Senate communicated the fact of its organization to the House and adjourned until 11 A. M. on Tuesday.

The House, after the usual preliminaries, proceeded to the election of officers. Hon. John White, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker on the first trial, and took the chair. Matthew St. Clair Clarke was chosen Clerk, and the House shortly after adjourned to 11 o'clock the next day.

Tuesday, June 1. The Senate met agreeably t djournment, received a message from the House, nd concurred with that body in appointing a comnittee to wait on the President. A motion was made to substitute the title Vice-President, but not carried. The Message was received and read, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed. Some remarks were made on the subject of Reform, and the Sen te adjourned till 12 o'clock the next day.

In the House, after some discussion respecting the Rules and Orders, and especially on the rescind ing of the Rule which excludes abolition petitions, and which was warmly combated by Mr. Adams, the subject was laid on the table in order to receive the President's Message. Ten thousand copies or deed to be printed, and 12 o'clock the next day.

Wednesday, June 2. In the Senate, Mr. Bento ubmitted resolutions calling for information from the President, relating to various financial concerns, and the disbursements since March 4th. Ordered to lie one day on the table. Committees were appointed to consider various parts of the Message.

The House met, but adjourned immediately o account of the announced death of Mr. Ogle, member elect from Pa.

Thursday June 3 .- In the Senate, after the jou nal was read, the President of the Senate announced the following as the Committee on the part of the Senate to join with that of the House in taking into consideration so much of the President's Message elates to the demise of the late President, viz Bayard, Mr. Prentiss, Mr. Benton, Mr. Archer nd Mr. Walker. The President also announced the Select Com

The President also announced the Select Committee to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to a uniform currency, &c. Mr. Clay of Ky., Mr. Choate, Mr. Wright, Mr. Berrien, Mr. King, Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Huntington.

The following Senators were then announced by the Chair as the Standing Committees, the chairman of each having been balloted for on a prior day:

or day:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs, Rives, Preston, Buchanan,
Tallmadge and Choate.

On Finance—Messis, Clay of Ky., Evans, Woodbury, Mangun and Bayard.

On Commerce—Messrs, Huntington, Merrick, King, Barrow
and Wright. On Commerce—Messes, Handley, Miller, Buchan-d Wright, On Manufactures—Messes, Evans, Archer, Miller, Buchannd Simmons.
Agriculture—Messrs. Linn, Woodbridge, Smith of CL, e and Simmons.

amons, Affairs-Messrs, Preston, Merrick, Benton and Pierce.
e Militia—Messrs. Phelps, Kerr, Clay of Ala., Barrow Naval Affairs-Messrs. Mangum, Archer, Williams, of In. and Choate.

ith of In., and Choate, in Public Lands—Messrs. Smith of In., Tallimadge, Walker, tes and Prentiss, On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Bayard, Huntington, nu, Sevier, and Henderson. On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Morehead, White, Sevier, Phelps d Benton. On Clauns-Messrs, Graham, Wright, Bates, Woodbury and

dge, volutionary Claims—Messrs, Dixon, Morehead, Smith on the Tox Once—
Special Control of the District of Columbia-Messrs. Merrick, Clayton,

Young. srs. Prentiss, Porter, Sturgeon, Tappan and Patents—Messis, Fielders, Barrow, Fulton and Kerr.
Public Buildings—Messis, Barrow, Fulton and Kerr.
the Contingent Expenses—Messis, White, Tappan and

ter. Messrs. McRoberts, Miller and Nich.

On Engrossed Billio-Messrs, Schoolers, Miller and Alerdonson.

Mr. Clay of Ky. offered a resolution for repealing the Sub-Treasury law. He supported his motion at some length, and entered into a detail of his objections to the existing law.

When he concluded, Mr. Calhoun rose in defence of the present system, and in reply to the objections of Mr. Clay.

A long debate ensued, and many amendments were proposed and rejected.

The resolution of Mr. Clay was then adopted, as follows:

lows: Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be Resolved. That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act entitled. An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenues.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on Monday. The weather was beautiful, and drew forth a large number of spectators.

The House met at 11 o'clock according to adjournment. The time was spent in a fruitless deate on the 21st Rule, but nothing was decided. LITERARY INSTITUTION IN ILLINOIS. The House adjourned to Monday; it is said, to enable the members to attend the races. Friday, June 4. Mr. Clay reported a bill repeal-

which makes it felony to embezzle the public money. The bill was ordered to a second reading. A ebate then arose on the propriety of confining the action of the Senate during the present Session, to the business for which Congress was more especially convened, after which the Senate adjourned till Monday. There seems every reason to apprehend that the question on the exscinding of the abolition the first boat is to run between New-York and Alpetition rule will lead to long and stormy debate.

Loss of the Ship William Brown, from Liverpool. -The loss of this ship was mentioned in our last paper. The particulars of the melancholy affair are briefly these. When the vessel struck upon the iceberg, the mate, thirty-three passengers and eight of the crew took to the long boat. The captain with fourteen others secured the jolly boat; the rest perished with the wreck. But the scenes which took place in the long boat were of the most horrible description. The mate and crew determined, in order as they say to lighten the boat, to throw seventeen of the passengers overboard, and this fearful deed they omplished. Some clung to the sides of the boat till their hands were cut off. Two brothers were thrown over, and their sister jumped after them. A boy begged for time to say his prayers but was refused. Two men and fifteen women remained in the boat. One hour afterwards the Crescent fell in with them, and saved them. The British and American Consuls have examined the

Later advices state that the Capt. of the William Brown with seven of the crew and a little girl, have reached Philadelphia.

extraordinary session, assembled at Washington, dent on her departure from New York. Various on Monday the 31st ult. at 12 o'clock. A quorum rumors had been in circulation of her having been in an unfit state to weather a storm. The result of the investigation proved that these reports were without foundation, and that the President was fully sea-worthy when she left New York. She was seen last during the terrible gale of the 12th and 13th in that dangerous part of the Atlantic between Nantucket Shoal and St. George's Shoal. It is hardly to be doubted that she foundered in that terrific gale, and that all on board perished.

Capt. Labas who picked up the jolly boat of the Wm. Brown, stated that he had been fifteen years in the trade to St. Peters, and had never met with

The mission to England has been tendered to the Hon. John Sargeant, of Philadelphia.

THE STEAM SHIP PRESIDENT.—We copy the following from the New Bedford Mercury of

following from the New Bedford Mercury of Tuesday. A wine bottle which had drifted ashore on the Horse Neck Beach, at the mouth of Buzzard's Bay. A wine bottle which had drifted ashore on the Horse Neck Beach, at the mouth of Buzzard's Bay, was picked up on Saturday last by Mr. John Devoll, of Westport, and was found to contain a slip torn from the side margin of a newspaper, upon which the following memorandom had been pencilled:

Steam shin President sole survivor the Stew-"Steam ship Provided to be survived the Stew-ard—in a small coll. 2006 survived the Stew-The magment of paper upon which this is written is a strip about six inches long and one inch wide, and judging from the typography which is scantily indented upon both sides of one of the edges, as also from its corresponding texture, it appears to have been torn from the Philadelphia Gozette and Commercial Intelligencer, although we cannot iden-tify it in this respect with certainty. We state what has thus come to our knowledge, leaving it to oth-ers who are interested, to form their own conclu-ers who are interested, to form their own concluers who are interested, to form their own concluers who are interested, to form their own conclusions. For ourselves we are strongly inclined to believe it to be an imposture; however difficult it must be to conceive of the motive which could thus induce any individual wantonly to trifle with the sympathies of hundreds who are anxiously interested in the fate of the unfortunate passengers and crew who were embarked in the President. The President, it will be recollected, sailed from New York on the 11th of March.

The Ashantce Princes .- Last week, the Ashantee Princes, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Pyne, attended a meeting of the Wesleyan Mission-ary Committee, at the Mission House, in Bishary Committee, at the Mission House, in Bishopsgate street: when they formally returned thanks for the great exertions which the Wesley-an Society is making in behalf of their country, and promised to use their influence in facilitating the plans and labors of the missionaries. A copy of the sacred Scriptures was presented to each of them on the occasion. It is expected that they will embark in a few days for Africa, on board the Albert, one of the vessels of the Niger expedition.

On Friday, the Ashantee Princes, accompanied by the Rev. T. Pyne, had an andience of Her Majesty, to whom they were introduced by Lord John Russell.

March 27-up to the 19th of March, 1840, the total imports amounted to only 69,522 cwts., while to the same date of the present year they amount to 324,679 cwt., thus exhibiting an increase of 255,157 cwt. This large increase does not appear to be owing to any fortuitous circumstance, but either to the cultivation being greatly extended or to greater exertions being used to bring forward the new crop. From all accounts it appears that greater extension is given to the cultivation being the sections of the cultivation of the

Sickness in Havana - Advices from Havana the 19th ult., via New-Orleans, state that much sickness prevailed there, among strangers, at the latest dates. It is said that the vellow for and have valent among the shipping in the port, and have fatal cases have occurred.

It is very unhealthy now in some parts of Florida. At Fort King, at the last dates, 106 men were sick, out of 165, the whole number in the garrison

A Furious Functionary.—At a public dinner at Mexico, given to the President, the English minister, Mr. Peckingham, took it in high dudgeon that the French ensign was hoisted on the right of the national colors, while the English ensign was placed on the left. After some altercation with the Master of the Ceremonies, he sprang from his seat, tore down the obnoxious colors, and tore them in pieces. He then, with the other Englishmen present, gravely left the assembly! The next day, Gen. Canalizo sent Mr. Peckenham a challenge, which he declined to accept; and here the matter resis.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the finances, was transmitted to both Houses of Congress. The National Intelligencer says, that "it explicitly recommends the establishing features of a National Bank." The Secretary states the Balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1840, \$3,663,083 Receipts in the year 1840, \$2,850,829 Expenditures same year, \$27,853,475 Receipts in the year 1840, \$28,850,829 Receipts in the year 1840, \$2

BALLOON NAVIGATION AT LAST .- Under this head a New-York paper gives an account of an invention by Col. S. S. Richardson, called the accelerated Steamboat, which has received the approval of scientific gentlemen, and among others of Prof. Renwick. The general description of this compound creature is that it is a balloon above, and a poat, or rather two boats below. The balloon is ing the Sub-Treasury law, except that portion of it to be in the form of a fish, capable of containing 125, 000 lbs. of gas, in separate apartments, and of buoying up the boats so that only the keels and paddle wheels will be under the water. The whole cost will be but about \$25,000, scarce a third of what is paid for a first class Albany packet-boat of the present construction. A company has been formed to test the virtues of the proposed plan, and

Lieut. Hunter of the Navy, has lately been mak-Lieut. Hunter of the Navy, has tately oven making experiments in the steamboat, constructed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, for the purpose of testing his principle of horizontal submerged water-wheels. He has lately proceeded to Washington with the boat by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

At the annual meeting of the Mavy.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Worcester Railroad yesterday, the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year: Nathan Hale, David Henshaw, Daniel Denny, Eliphalet Williams, Nathaniel Hamond, R. H. Winslow, George Morey, Moses Williams, and Addison Gilmore. The Directors have ordered that hereafter the accounts and dividends be made up to the first of June and December, and have declared a dividend of 3 per cent for the last five months, payable on the first Monday in July.

[Additional Content of the Market Monday in July.]

Improvement in Rail-road Cars .- We understand Improvement in Rail-road Cars.—We understand that an improvement in Rail-road cars has lately been patented, which promises to add considerably to the comfort of travellers. The improvement consists in the manner of hanging the car, by which lateral springs are introduced between the wheels or carriage and the body of the car. The effect is to relieve the car from that vacillating motion so unpleasant to passengers, to obviste all the sudden sideway motion, and very greatly to lessen the jar, rattling and noise. The improvement has been that the dreadful act was one of necessity; provided a certain number of individuals have a right to sacrifice the lives of so many others, to preserve their own.

The report of the arrival of part of the President's crew at the eastward, proves to be incorrect.

The effect is to relieve the car from that vacillating motion so unpleasant to passengers, to obviste all the sudden u

The Tomb of Harrison.—The remains of General Harrison will leave Washington on the 10th inst. for Ohio, in charge of Hon. Jacob Burnet, for fifty years the compatriot and bosom friend of our lamented President. They will be buried on a natural mound at North Bend, commanding an extensive prospect on the beautiful river, and overlooking parts of the three States of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.

A Splendid Present .- Two most beautiful Roan A Splendid Present.—Two most beautiful Roan horses, with manes and tails as white as snow, passed through Wilmington, Del., on Monday, on their way to Washington. They are from New-York, and intended as a present to President Tyler. They attracted no little attention.

Giving up its Dead.—In consequence of the funeral salute fired on Friday in New-York, by the U.S. vessels in port, in honor of Commodore Claxton, five dead bodies came to the surface in the river and bay. One of them was a woman, supposed to be Sally Jones, who threw herself off James' Slip, on Monday night. One was a male infant, and the three others were bodies of men unknown.

The Farm School.—At a meeting of the managers of the Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys, on Monday evening, Robert Morrison, of Portsmouth, N. H., was appointed Superintendent of that Institution.

Most Singular and shocking Accident.—While Mr. Moses Grimshaw of Steuben county, was sitting in the stern of a canal boat, near Union, the horses took fright, broke from the driver, and randiction of the boat, near the bow broke at the point where it was made fast, and at the same time flew to the stern of the boat, coiled around the neck of the deceased, and and the same time flew to the stern of the boat, coiled around the neck of the deceased, and the same time flew to the stern of the boat, coiled around the neck of the deceased, and step of the boat, coiled around the neck of the deceased, and step of the boat, coiled around the neck of the deceased, and speed three quarters of a mile, bruising and manager of the stern of the boat, coiled around the neck of the deceased, and speed three quarters of a mile, bruising and manager of the stern of the boat, coiled around the neck of the deceased, and the formal speed three quarters of a mile, bruising and manager of the stern of the boat, coiled around the neck of the deceased, and the formal speed three quarters of a mile, bruising and manager of the stern of the boat, coiled around the neck of the deceased, and the complete hitches, and the horses ran with great speed three quarters of a mile, bruising and manager of the stern of the boat, coiled around the neck of the deceased, and the complete hitches, and the horses ran with great speed three quarters of a mile, bruising and manager of the stern of the boat, coiled around the neck of the deceased, and the complete hitches, and the horses ran with great speed three quarters of a mile, bruising and manager of the stern of Mose Grimshaw of Steuben county, was stirting in the stern of a canal boat, near Utica, the horses took fright, broke from the driver, and ran directly on the tow path. The rope which was near the bow broke at the point where it was made first, and at the same time flew to the stern of the boat, coiled around the neck of the deceased, and http://dh.bim.several feet from the boat into the catwo complete hitches, and the horses raw with great speed three quarters of a mile, bruising and mangling the body of the deceased in a most shocking manner, nearly severing his head from his body, and literally tearing his clothing off, even to one of his boots. Mr. Grimshaw was a highly respectable farmer, an Englishman by birth, a devoted member of the society of friends, and one of the first who commenced the manufacture of woollens at Oriskan, and leaves a large circle of friends and numerous finily to lament his sudden and awful exit. He was 77 years of age.—N. Y. Tattler.

Boy run over and killed by a truck.—Yesterday, an interesting lad, about 13, son of Mr. Isaac T. Ripley, of this city, was permitted to ride on a truck over at Chelsea, and as it was descending to the ferry landing, a part of the harness parted, and the thill horse cleared the shafts, violently shaking the thill horse cleared the shafts, violently shaking the truck, and the boy was thrown off before the off wheel, which passed directly over his head, and killed him instantly. The truckman walso seriously injured.—Post.

The conductor of the Telegraph having received sufficient patronage to enable him to resume his display of Telegraphic signals, has given notice.

The state of the shafts, violently shaking the truck, and the boy was thrown off before the off wheel, which passed directly over his head, and killed him instantly. The truckman walso seriously injured.—Post.

The conductor of the Telegraph having received sufficient patronage to enable him to resume his display of Telegraphic signals, has given notice.

The conductor of the Telegraph having received sufficient patronage to enable him to resume his display of Telegraphic signals, has given notice that on and after this day a recommencement of his Telegraphic Reports will be made at the Reading Room, on and after this day. He will also keep at his counting room in the area of the Post Office a record of the daily arrivals at the principal public houses in the city.

Arrangements are making, it is said, to bring the great southern mail into New York at ten o'clock in the morning, instead of eleven o'clock at night, as under the present arrangement.

N. Dearborn, Washington St. has published a handsome and accurate engraving of John Quincy Adams, with an Autograph. The likeness is of miniature size, on a card prepared in a very neat style.

The General Association of Massachusetts will hold their nex North Brookfield, May 28th, 1841.

INSURABILITE MISSIONARY SOCIAL M. - Tamperet, somest mis

BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, June 7, 1841. From the Daily Advertiser and Patriol.

At Market, 240 Beef Cattle, 20 yoke Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 250 Sheep and 540 Swine. 75 Beef Cattle f.

Es-Becf Cattle.—We quote to correspond with la;

about the same prices obtained for a like quality. Fu
y 6 75 a \$7, second quality \$6 25 a 650, third quality.

55 a \$6.

Working Ozen—Sales \$55, \$70, \$82, \$90 and \$95.

Come and Calera—Sales \$21, \$28, \$30 and \$18.

Sacep—Lots were sold at the following prices: \$150, \$2 3 25.

Spine-Lots to peddle 5 for Sows and 6 for Barrows. At real from 5 1-2 to 7.

MARRIAGES.

this city, on Wednesday afternson, ie, Mr. Joseph Chipman, to Miss Sarah B. Jepson-thartes A. Fester, of Kingston, Ms. to Miss Sar Thomas, third daughter of art. George P. Thomas of City—bir, tharbes H. Ruggles, to Miss Enrice Morrill-city—bir, tharbes H. Ruggles, to Miss Enrice Morrill-city—bir, tharbes H. Siiss Sarah Goddard, daughter hee, L. Ariss Sarah Goddard, daughter of 18, Goddard, Winshow, Mr. Win, T. Ran-ly, Rev. Str. Winshow, Mr. Win, T. Ran-Cornhill.

in Northampton, Josian W. Susta, Course, to Miss Jane S. daughte

In this city, Mrs. Susan Powell, w.fe of Dr. John C. Warsens—Mrs. Elozabeth, w.fe of Ezra Brabrook, agod 34, Gruery of Newburyport—drs. Elozabeth Normers, 61—34rs. Lucina, R. w.fe of sir, Joseph W. Welch, Ju. 34.
D. Charlestown, Mr. Bennamis Steven, S. S.

ra, 52. In Gloucester, June 1, Lucretia Dennison, daughter of Capt.

In Duxbury, Mis. Mercy, widow of Capt. Henry R. Packard, 32.

In Gluerester, June I, Lucretia Dennison, daughter of Capt.

James Dennison, 23 years.

In New York Mr. Henry M. Russell, of Salem, 57—Capt.

Henry Greenlend, 45.

Brod at Dunstable, Mass. May 31, Mrs. Sanan E. Cummison,
and daughter of Bea. K. E. Thayer, Rainstree, aged 35.

Mrs. Compositions, Leader and Strong; in her friendshipe, ardent
in attentions, tender and strong; in her friendshipe, ardent
and constant; in all her words and movements considerate
and kind. She early descovered an unusual thirst for kingent
application to her studies, which uniformly gaver, if frend,
and an acquaintance, she discharged adolingthous, with sin
and an acquaintance, she discharged adolingthous, with sin
gular fidelity and acceptance. The plan always thoughtful on
religious subjects, and accustivation with tenfulness, it was
not till abe was sixten years of age, that she indulged the hope
of a personal interest in Christ, & publicly professed her faith.
From that period and were wavered, and her love never hecame cold. Alternations of hope and fear, of warm, and languid devotoment and the strong of the strong of the control of the
run the hindian race. But her heart was always fixed,
trivitude in the Lord, and asking him.—Whit will thou have
be chalf, a teacher, a daughter, or a wife, was evidently in cut
trivitude in the Lord, and sixing him.—Whit will thou have
be chalf, a teacher, a daughter, or a wife, was evidently in cut
trivitude in the Lord, and anking him.—Whit will thou have
be chalf, a teacher, a daughter, or a wife, was evidently in cut
trivitude in the Lord, and anking him.—Whit will thou have
be chalf, a teacher, a daughter, or a wife, was evidently in cut
trivitude in the Lord, and white plan.—Whit will thou have
be chalf as improving the court, but she fit them sundering,
were never causelessly neglected. She was always at the
post of duty and privilege, entoury. She have the sits at Jeus; feet
and heaven. Her to centify but whe felt them sun

BERWICK ACADEMY. HE Summer Term of the Male Department of this lotton will commence on Wednesday, June 9th. on \$4,00 per quarter. HORACE HALL, Precept South Berwick, June 11, 1841. 2w

DR. EMMONS' WORKS.

WORKS OF REV. NATHANIEL EMMONS, D. D., in six Folumes octare.

Vol. I. The Charstian Ministra, containing the Life of the Author, the Sermon preached at his Funeral, his Ordination and installation Sermons, Sermon before the Massachusetts Missionary Society, Sermons before the Norfolk Education Society, and Sermon before the Convention of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts, etc. etc.

Vol. II. Social and Civil Devise, containing his Past and Thanksgiving Sermons, Sermon on the Reformation of Morals, Sermon occasioned by a Donation of Books to the town of Frankin by Dr. Frankin, Sermons on the death of Washington, Sermon before the Legislature of Massachusetts, etc. etc. ORKS OF REV. NATHANIEL EMMONS, D. D.

Vol. 111. INSTRUCTION.

Sermons occasioned by the death of various individuals.

Vol. IV. Miscrellandors, containing Sermons on a great variety of subjects.

Vol. V. and VI. Systematic Theology, containing his Doctrinal Sermons, so arranged as to make a System of Divinity.

These volumes are to be printed on good paper, with a fair time, and to contain between five and six hundred pages each.

rent arricals.

THE Last Thoughts of A Naval Officer, on the Unlawful these of War, &c. in a letter to his late Majesty. George The Last roughts of A Aaval Officer, on the Uniawful ness of War, ac., in a letter to his late Majesty, George 4th, by Thomas Thrush, 12mo.
Good Thoughts in bad Times, Good Thoughts in Worse Times, Mixed Contemplations in better times, by Thomas Fuller, D. D., to which is added, the cause and cure of a Wounded Conscience, 10mo. Fickering—The Ladies Knitting and Netting Book, by Miss Watts, 2 vols.—The Rationale of Reliable Contemplation of the little, No. 7.—The Rationale of Reliable Church, by Home Market, No. 1.—The Rationale of Reliable Church, by Education and the Church, by London and Checker and the Church, by London and Checker and Checker and Church, by London and Checker a

WO HUNDRED Pertoral Illustrations of the Bible and Views of the Holy Land. Read the following recommendations. mendations.

From the Bay State Democrat.—The second volume of this valuable and popular work has been descended.

t d can hardly be necessary to do more many public a snews of voteme, to insure it an imge circulation.

This splendid and complete work of the

Cause of the Decline of Doctrinal Preach-

A SERMON, preached before the Pastoral Association of Massachusette, in Park St. Church, Boston. By Par-sons Cooke. Pamphtet—Published by request. For sole by TAFPAN & DLANNET, 114 Washington street, Dance 11.

New Sabbath School Books.

THE American Sunday School From have published eleven new books, only, during the past year. Those, however, are of a very valuable character, and are at the usual low prices of their catalogue, viol.

Gift for the Holidays—Lame John—Bible Chronology—Anson B. Dancels—In expense Memor of sits, Hooker—Youth's Friend, Vol. 12—Theory Reading Book—Howard Erwin—Element Vanior—House of their of the Gleadets.

The above, with the Wide under of their of their biday backs, four sandred and trendy solders—into every requeste for senior

of listin.

of the late flev, siase

Familiar Dialogues and Popular Discuss

v. Henry Lambert, of East Cambridge, retr, of N.
h W. Smath, E-q. Edder of the Norths of Jane S. daughter of Capt. Using 198.

The Volume contains a great cont

was and a place on the shelf of every family."

Published by TAPPAN & DENNET, 114 Washington St.

Boston.

Dr. Woods? Reply

Dr. Woods? Reply

Mahan on Perfection. An Examination of the Doctrine of Perfection, as held by Rev. Asa Mahan, and others. By Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. Flora's Lexicon: An Interpretation of the Language and Sentiment of Flowers, with an Outline of Bodany, and a Poctucal Introduction. By Catherine H. Waterman.

Krummacher's History of Elisha; Elijah the Tishbute; Jacob and Sodomon; Cornelus the Centurion, &c. &c.

True Economy, or Essays on the Origin of Pauperism and Crime.

Temperance Hymn Book—\$2 per dozen.

Temperance Hymn Book—\$2 per dozen.

For sale by WHIPLE & DAMRELL, 9 Cornhill. J. 11.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, at the Office of the Boston Recorder. Price, One Dollar in advance.

CONTENTS OF NEXT TELES. NUMBER.

THE HONEY BEES, (with Vall. A Fable. The Hopy the Fly Walks on the Scholar. Examination of an infeat of a Subbath Section Scholar. Examination of an infeat of a Subbath Section Bay. Careful Suson. Martin the Land School. Encouragement to Sunday School Teachers. Christ Leed his Mother. I shall never get beyond that Crist Leed his Mother. I shall never get beyond that Prayer. Honesty. Inquisitiveness. A Boy at Wapping. To a Little Boy.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A Situation, as assistant popul, in some Literary Institu-tion, by a young, lady who wishes to attend to painting, and who wishes to defray her expenses, by the exercise of her mental powers. Apply to A. G. W. at this office. Jave 11. TO PURCHASERS OF SILKS.

TO PURCHASE AS

THE subscriber bees leave again to direct their attention to
his large stock of Rick Silks, as he will close them at
his former pirces, nowthistanding the admitted fact, that a
duty of 20 per cent or more will be levied at the present session of Congress. Purchasers will save at least the amount
of the duty by availing themselves of the present opportunity,
THOMAS P. SMITH, Corner of West and Washington
Just 11.

NEW CHENA LAWNS

O YE case new styles, very neat pattern, just received, a large assortment of French Mushins; 6-4 Flain pened from New-York. THOMAS P. SMITH, 327 Was lon street.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, OF all Sizes and Styles, manufactured and for sale wholesale or retail, by JOHN ASHTON & CO., Washington street.

POETRY.

"FATHER, FORGIVE THEM ! When cruel men the Lord had ta'en, And nailed him on the tree, As agonized with wo and pain He bowed himself to die; His latest prayer the murderers hear, Breathed on the listening throng, "Father, forgive them!" and despair Palsied each boasting tongue. Then shook the earth; the temple's vail Was rent and thrown aside, And trembled every hill and dale, Graves opened when he died. And will ye crucify once more, The Lord who died for you? Oh, then his holy name adore, Be humble, and be true.

For the Boston Recorder THE FRIENDSHIPS OF THE WORLD. As when a boy by gentle stream, Ere lingers yet the evening beam, Finding upon the lonely side, A boat made fast against the tide; And loosing quick the faithless rope, Embarks, "choke full" of glee and hope Of scenes ere now unseen; he swims, Like butterfly in sunset beams; Like butterfly in sunset beams; Swift, and more swift the current flies, The forests dance before his eyes; He waves his hat in rampant joy, Aud feels, a very gallant boy.

And teets, a very gattant boy.

But soon a sound attracts his ear!
A noise like thunder hastens near;
The river tosses; rushing foam
Flits by; he looks back_tows_obdow?
The heaving billows break and roar,
Till breathless, helpless, none to aid,
He plunges down the swift cascade;
And, far below, by happy "luck,"
Finds rescue on some friendly rock.
The "Bock of Aves!" that alone, The "Rock of Ages!" that alone, Can save us, when all else is gone! J. B. D

MISCELLANY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDITORIAL NOTICES. EDITORIAL NOTICES.

THE NESTORIANS; OT, THE LOST TRIBES. Containing evidence of their identity; an account of their manners, customs, and ceremonies; together with sketches of travel in Ancient Assyria, Armenia, Media, and Mesopotamia, and illustrations of Scripture prophecy. By Asahel Grant, M. D. pp. 385, 12mo. New York; Harper & Brothers: Boston; Crocker & Brewster. 1841.

The deep interest excited in the Nestorian Christians, by the communications of the Missionaries located among them, will lead no doubt to the diligent perusal of a volume that throws so

to the diligent perusal of a volume that throws so much light on their origin, early history, present condition, and future prospects, as that before us. We could not discharge our duty to the respected author, nor to the Master he so faithfully serves,

This book needs no recommendation of ours; nor will our modesty permit us to do more than nor will our modesty permit us to do more than say, that if the veracity of many among the learn-ed of our country, and practical teachers too, is to be relied upon, it must, as a matter of course, become very soon the sole text book in our acade-mies and High-Schools. Its simplicity, and con-ciseness—its fulness and clearness of demonstra-tion at every step, can hardly fail to ensure its popularity with teacher and scholar alike. The nathematical works of Professor Davies are nunathematical works of Professor Davies are nu-inerous; and though it has not been our happiness to avail ourselves, in the editorial chair, of his geometrical lines and angles, and Algebrai yet in other circumstances, the assistance he kind-ly proffers to the studious could not but be highly

pages—to be found at Crocker and Brewster's in this city. Substantially, they were written and published several years ago—and two large edi-tions of them were disposed of. With the hope of extending their usefulness, they have been re-vised, and one lecture has been added to the original number. They form a very fair and full exhibition of the leading runciples of divine

"THOUGHTS ON AN ENGLISH COLLEGE."

Mr. Editor,-As I have finished the discussion of this subject, in the last number, with the design of this subject, in the last number, with the design of presenting it in a different form, I am disposed to defer any reply to your correspondent N. B. G. But as the questions which he has proposed to me, in their spirit and manner, furnish an additional argument for the establishment of an English College, I will briefly remark upon them, without attempting an extended discussion of the points which are suggested. And further, as N. B. G. proposes to present the other side of the subject, (to which I certainly have not the least objection, it will be more pertinent to the general object we it will be more pertinent to the general object we have in view, the promotion of sound views rela-tive to our systems of education, to defer the discus-sion of them, until the "other side," is fairly pre-

proposed institution be secured in Academies and Teachers Seminaries, as now organized, if teachers could be found in such institutions who would Teachers Seminaries, as now organized, if teachers ould not discharge our duty to the respected author, nor to the Master he so faithfully serves, nor to the cause of Missions, without commending this work to the special attention of the Christian public. After reading it with unmingled pleasure, and with something approaching conviction, that not the fancy of the writer, but the force of evidence, has brought him to the conclusions in which he reposes with so much confidence, it is natural to wish that our readers may participate the same pleasure, and for their own satisfaction and encouragement approximate to the same convictions. His arguments strike us as clear and forcible, and demanding candid examination. It would delight us to enlarge upon them; but it is better that every man should read for himself, and form his judgment in view of the whole ground presented by the author.

The Jubilee Memorial; being the sermons, meetings, presculations, and fail accounty to the secured "in Academies and Teachers Seminaries, as now organized," in gazaldened the content to labor as hard "without the title as with it; and hence it must be clear to N. B. G. that "all the Advantages, &c." cannot be secured, in the Academies "as now organized." Whether the "sounding name" of professors would stimulate the efforts of teachers, I am unable to decide. Doubtless N. B. G. has directed his attention more to that point, perhaps felt more upon it, and I should be glad to have him state more definitely his reasons for such an opinion. If he is mistaken in this suggestion, then, it is clear to him that an English College is demanded. That all the advantages of the proposed institution cannot be secured "in Academies and Teachers Seminaries as now organized," in gazaldened the work of the very leas of it absurd and rideous.

Query, 2. "Are not college degrees earned and read the such as a such

The Jubice Memorial; being the sermons, meetings, prescribiding and full orders of the second of the

The Religious Experience of Eunice Winchester Smith. By A. J. Sessions, Pastor of Crombic St. Church, Salem. pp. 70, 32mo. Salem; Inse and Pearce. 1840.

While this little volume forms a precious remembrance of a "loved one" to many, it yields instruction and consolation to all who have learned to value the true riches. It is monitory to the thoughtless, strengthening to the weak in faith, and animating to one who waits in hope for the coming of the Lord.

Elements of Geometry, with applications in mensuration. By Charles Davies, L. L. D. pp. 216, 12mo. Philadelphia, A. S. Barnes & Co. Boston; Crocker & Breuster.

This book needs no recommendation of ours; not be well to profitable speculation. Would it not be well to profitable speculation. Would it proposed one, that they may be located, and that each would exert more influence than this English College could hope for, are points which your correspondent seems to have settled, and we earnestly desire him to give us his reasons.

4thly. "Do not keen-sighted yankees know too much to found and sustain such a half college, when a whole college (where young farmers and mechanics can now attend chemical and philosophical lectures at a small charge, without interfering with, or increasing the expense of classical students,) such as Amherst for instance, is wanting funds?" Keen-sighted yankees know the membrane know the proposes when the complete in their complaint, I was in them this English College could hope for, are points which your correspondent seems to have settled, and we earnestly desire him to give us his reasons.

4thly. "Do not keen-sighted yankees know too much a small charge, without interfering with, or increasing the expense of classical and philosophical lectures at a small charge, without interfering with, or increasing the expense of classical and philosophical lectures at a small charge, without interfering with, or increasing the expense of classical and philosophical lectures at a small charge, without interfering with, or increasing the expens lege," or any thing else which does not hold out the prospect of profitable speculation. Would it not be well to try them a while with a half col-lege, with something in their native tongue, the merits of which they can better appreciate. Public Institutions have little to hope from keen-sightne institutions have little to hope from keen-night-ed yankees; but we trust there are good men, liberal minded men, amongst us, who do not guage every thing by dollars and cents. I am fully aware that our colleges, and Amherst College in particular, are in want of funds; and it is deroga-tory in the highest degree to the fair for the aware that our colleges, and Amnerst Conegaraticular, are in want of funds; and it is derogatory in the highest degree, to the fair fame of Massachusetts, that they are not liberally endowed; but I do not believe that farmers or mechanics perfect happiness which it is possible to enjoy. The music was overpowering at the time, recall—the most degree of which is the perfect happiness which it is possible to enjoy. The music was overpowering at the time, recall—the most of years of uninterrupted to the conegar that the perfect happiness which it is possible to enjoy. ever have derived, or ever will derive, any perment benefit from attending the ordinary courses of lectures in our present colleges. This does not result from any defect in these courses of lectures;

and at the cheap rate in which it now appears, the Harpers have rendered a service to the community which entitles tiem to gratitude. It is rare to meet with two volumes of a purely literary character which combine so much of the useful with the sgreeable, at any cost—but to meet with two volumes of a purely literary character which combine so much of the useful with the sgreeable, at any cost—but to meet with them in such a style of execution as these, at a cost so small, we believe to be unprecedented.

Hore on! Hore even! or, the boyload of Felix Law. By Mary Howith have already secured a measure of public approbation, from which we would not diminish aught, and which needs no addition could we make it. She lays strong hold on the heart, and leads her reades whither she will—into green fields and verdant meadows, where they are at once refreshed and elighted.

Parker's Lectures on Universalism—J. S. Taylor and Co. of New-York have published a new and beautiful edition of these Lectures of Rev. Joel Parker, D. D. in a duodecimo of 192 pages—to be found at Crocker and Brewster's in this city. Substantially, they were written and published several years ago—and two large editions of them were disposed of. With the large leditions of them were disposed of. With the large leditions of them were disposed of. With the large large large in Europe is and some and beautiful edition of these Lectures of them were disposed of. With the large editions of them were disposed of. With the large editions of them were disposed of. With the large editions of them were disposed of. With the large editions of them were disposed of. With the large editions of them were disposed of. With the large editions of them were disposed of. With the large editions of them were disposed of. With the large editions of them were disposed of. With the large editions of them were disposed of. With the large editions of them were disposed of. With the large editions of them were disposed of. With the large editions of them were disposed of. With is capable of asking questions in a courteous and

Mr. Editor, I feel that an apology is due to your readers for noticing such queries "a dl," but as they might do injury to a subject which I am well persuaded will sooner or later occupy a share of public attention, I could do no less than to give them this hasty review. If your correspondent vised, and one recture. They form a very fair and full exhibition of the leading principles of divine truth on the subject, without adverting very distinctly to the gross and repulsive features of "modern Universalism." These principles of truth once established in the mind, there is no danger that the blasphemous peculiarities of the and spirit of the volume are such as might be expected from the author, and cannot fail to add to his already distinguished reputation.

The Recorder.

LOSSES BY RELIGION.

The following is a well authenticated fact. An aged couple in the vicinity of London, who in early part of life were poor, but who by the blessing of God upon their industry enjoyed a comfortable independency, in their old age, were called upon by a Christian minister, who solicted their contributions to a charity. The old lady was disposed to make out some excuse and to answer in the negative, both for her husband and herself: and therefore/repiled, "Why sir, we have lost a deal by religion since we began; my husost a deal by religion since we began; my hus-band knows that very well. Have we not, Thom-as?" Thomas, after a long and solenn pause replied, "Yes, Mary, we have lost a deal by our replied, "Yes, Mary, we have lost a deal by our religion! I have lost a deal by my religion. Before I had got religion, Mary, I had got a water pail in which I carried water, and that you know, I lost many years ago. And then I had an old slouched hat, a patched old coat, and mended shoes and stockings; but I have lost them also long ago. And Mary, you know, that poor as I was, I had a habit of getting drunk and quarelling with you; and that you know I have lost. And then I had a burdened conscience and a wicked heart; and then I had ten thousand guilty feelings and fears—but all are lost—completely lost, and heart; and then I had ten thousand guilty feelings and fears—but all are lost—completely lost, and like a millstone cast into the deepest sea. And Mary, you have been a loser too, though not so great a loser as myself. Before we got religion, Mary, you had got a washing tray in which you washed for hire—and God Almighty blessed your industry. But since we got religion, you have lost your washing tray—and you had got a gown and bonnet much the worse for wear, though they were all you had to wear—but you have lost them long ago—and you had many an aching heart concerning me, at times, but those you happily have lost. And I could even wish that you pily have lost. And I could even wish that you had lost as much as I have lost, and even more; roof that both Thomas and Mary, deemed the osses for religion their most weighty obligations

The following anecdote is taken from the journal of the Rev. F. Wybrow, who is laboring in India, in the employ of the Church Missionary Society. It furnishes another illustration of the faithfulness of God in protecting those who are engaged in the Master's business. At the same time it shows the advantage of attention on the part of missionaries to those modes of speech, which are prevalent in Eastern countries.

GENERAL HARRISON AND HIS WIFE.—The reminiscence we promised last evening, was ected with a visit made by Mr. Russell to connected with a visit made by Mr. Russell to North Bend in the heat of the Presidential cam-paign last summer. The sweet singer, like every other friend, found a warm welcome at the hospi-table mansion of General Harrison. Among the songs sung was a plaintive domestic one, happy in its thoughts and touching in its language, entiin its thoughts and touching in its language, enti of lectures in our present colleges. This does not result from any defect in these courses of lectures; they are not dried up, the husband of "the subjects. The colleges have their object, but from subjects. The colleges have their object; iet them subjects, and in the department of Natural Philosophy. Chemistry, and Natural History, much more extensive, and thorough. A mere smattering of these acquaintance with the literature of the world, or who aims to furnish his mind with the elements of historical knowledge, in reference to enlarged acquainted with it, or to appreciate its great value. And it is not too much to say, that in presenting it to the American public in the handsome form, it is not till now that we have frequently observed it referred to by authors of distinguished merit, it is not till now that we have frequently observed it referred to by authors of distinguished merit, it is not till now that we have frequently observed it referred to by authors of distinguished merit, it is not till now that ing as it did the events of years of uninterrupted domestic bliss.—Mrs. Harrison wept like a child, and as tears are contagious when the fountains of sympathy are not dried up, the husband of "the old wife" could not refrain from weeping also, the could be a support of the coul

FRIENDSHIP RENEWED.—It is but a little while that we are to be breathing together in this passing world. I value nothing highly but that which is spiritual. I would not think friendship worth being cultivated, if it were not for the prospect of its being brought to perfection in a more benign region. It is one of the imperfections of friendship in this world, that they are incident to frequent separation as to place, which is an indication how far we are in the frame of our spirits, from that strong intensity and power is an indication how far we are in the frame of our spirits, from that strong intensity and power of spiritual love which is according to the law of God. But the souls under the altar are ever together in the embrace of that unchangeable love to each other, the centre and bond of which is their love to the incarnate Son of God .- Dr. Love.

The Kev. Ebenezer Bradford, of Rowley, was celebrated for the selection of texts appropriate to circumstances. In a note to James Bradford's address at the second centennial celebration of the settlement of Rowley, it is stated that Mr. Bradford being on a journey, stopped and preach-ed for one Sabbath in Rowley. After he was gone, it was found that a majority of the parish had received an impression in his favor, and a committee was despatched to request his immedi-ate return. He was overtaken at the distance of a hundred miles—immediately retraced his steps and appeared before the people on the next Sab-bath with the text, Acts x. 29:—"Therefore came I unto you without gainsaying, as soon as I was sent for; I ask, therefore, for what intent ye have sent for me?"—Boston Courier.

WEALTH. As for money, neglect it not; but note that there is no necessity of being rich, for there be as many miseries beyond riches as on this side them; and if you have a competence, enjoy side them; and if you have a competence, enjoy it with a meek, cheerful and thankful heart.

THE BETTER WAY. The sons of the poor die rich-while the sons of the rich die poor. What encouragement to toil through life in ac-quiring wealth to ruin our children! Better to go with our money as we go along—educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry and study, and let them take care of themselves.

"I asked a Sunday school teacher, if he expected to continue his efforts of that kind during life. 'Certainly,' said he, 'unless Satan's king-dom is destroyed first;—I have enlisted during the war. A good example for others." In the spirit of the above resolution, a faithful teacher in London, attended school forty years, and was absent only three Sabbaths.

Ancient Cons.—In digging a cellar, a few weeks since, near the site of the former Meeting house in Wayland, a number of sil - coins were found, supposed to be ancient shilling pieces; and one much smaller than the rest without date. The larger pieces are of different dates from 1564 to 1584. On one side is the form of a head, bearing a small crown, and back of the crown is a double scription: ELIZABETH, DG, ANG, FR. ET. HI. REGINA. On the other side are the Lion and Fleur de Lis, with the date above them. On the margin, Posvi. DEV. ADJVTONE. M. MEV. The small piece has on one side the double rose, surrounded by a dotted circle, very distinct. On the margin—NE. SPINA. I. DG. On the reverse—IV. VSITA. DEVS. TV. This piece is supposed to be more ancient than the larger ones.—Concord, Mass. Republican.

The State of Ohio contains a fraction over 40,ono square miles, or 25,000,000 acres. Estimated quantity of arable land 20,000,000 acres—wet, bruken and sterile, 5,600,000 acres. Assessed for taxation in 1841, 20,215,044 acres—probable quantity liable to taxation in 1841, 21,200,000 acres. Total number of acres in cultivation, including meadow and pasture lands, 7,500,000.

of the Atlantic—it is too full of instruction to be look, on any one who shall every gines at the page. It would give us pleasure to indicate some of these instructions, and when the pious species of the state of sions of the malicious, and the attacks of the censorious. The gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, was not only the rock of her hope but the rule of her conduct. She taught and lived alike. Her words and actions were in rare and beautiful harmony. As a wife, she was most confiding and devoted. As a daughter, most dutiful and affectionate. As a friend most frank and faithful. As a Christian, humble, docile and obedient. Her husband, her friends, and the Society with which she was connected are left under a heavy and sore bereavement. But they mourn not as those who have no hope. Though the suddenness and violence of her disease prevented the uttering of a wish or even a farewell word, such a life as hers affords ample testimony to her acceptance of God, and the richest farewell word, such a life as hers affords ample testimony to her acceptance of God, and the richest consolations to those who mourn her early removal. The gospel is adorned, and the power of divine grace illustrated to the glory of God and confirmation of believers, by the attainment and exhibition of such conformity to Christ as she possessed. Grateful recollections will long cluster around her name, and the blessing of many will rest upon her memory.—Com.

CARDS.

emory .- Com.

The Subscriber having been constituted a life member of he Massachusetts Missionary Society, by a contribution of Theirty-five deliars from the members of Rev. Mr. Carver's congenium, the members of Rev. Mr. Carver's congenium, the same benevolent individuals, who assisted in furnishing the about of aid to so excellent an institution. His prayer is, and the property in the same of the same for the same for the same for the society of the same of the first particular the same of the waste places of our la-ntributors, Berlin, May 27th, 1841.

a certificate of honorary membership of the A. B. C. F. M., by
the First Congregational Church and Society in Direct. May
the channel of Christian Denevolence which has long been
open in the hearts of this people continue to widen and deptry people under the whole heaven.

Dracki, May, 1841.

We have the control of the people of the shall be waited unto ever
the control of the people of the shall be waited unto ever
the control of the people of the shall be waited unto ever
the control of the people of the people

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN.

charge will be made.

A funded number of pupils can be received into the family of the Principal.

Terrors is \$\$\frac{8}{4}.00\$.

Reference \$\$\frac{8}{4}.00\$.

Reference \text{Number of the Warren}, Esq. Charlestown—Rev. A.

W. McClure, Malden—Rev. A. Pickett, Reading—Rev. J.

Bennett, Gen. A. Thompson, and B. Cutter, M. D. Woburn.

A. K. HATHAWAY, Principal.

Waburn, May 28, 1811.

3W.

PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

MIE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, June 3rd, and will continue eleven weeks, e teachers will spare no pains to render the instruction ren sound and thorough. A female assistant will be em-yed. The French tanguage will be taught if desired. The stitution is furnished with apparatus, by which the princi-es of the Natural Sciences will be explained. Board, inclu-ing lights and washing, will be furnished in good families

TO TEACHERS.

THE Subscriber has a place in the centre of Paxton, 7 miles from Worcester, which he wishes to sell or let for a School. It consists of large and very convenient buildings, and nearly 30 acres of fand. The location is clevated, and one of the most delightful in New England. It is believed that the fifther the exher might establish and sust rented low, and it at the fifther the exher might establish and sust rented low, and it at the fifther the exher might establish and sust rented low, and it fifther the exher might establish and sust rented low, and it fifther the exher might establish and sust rented low, and it received.

ENGLISH BOCKS, per Caledonia, this service of Tylar Goddard, Eq. Paxton,—Rev. P. S. Eaton, Worcester, or the subscriber in Braintree.

J. D. FARNSWORTH.

Braintree, Jane 4, 1841. 3teow.

THE LADY OF REFINEMENT

THE LADY OF REFINEZHENT

I Manners, Morals, and Religion. By Mrs. Sandford, author of "Woman in her Social and Domestic Character."
Revised from the Second London Edition. Published by

JAMES LORING, 123 Washington street.
Covreys.—Chap. I. Formation of Female Character.—2.
Religion, a Ruling Principle.—3. On Religions Knowledge.—
4. The Principles of Chaismondy.—5. Pereited Clustening to the Character.—1.
The Advantages of Study.—9. On Accomplishment.—10.
Temper.—11. Taste.—12. On Benevolence.—13. Marriage.
—14. The Young Wife.—15. The Young Mother. June 4.

New Edition of Gaston's Collections.

New Edition of Gaston's Collections.

JUST Published by HOGAN & THOMPSON, Philadelphia, and for sale by Crocker & Breaster and the Other Bookselfers of Baston,

"A Scripture account of the fuith and practice of Christians, consisting of an extensive collection of pertinent texts of Scripture, illustrative of the various articles of revealed religion reduced into distinct sections so as to embrace all the branches of each subject—the motives to the belief or practice of the doctrines taught, and the threatenings, promises, rewards, punishments, examples, &c., annewed; addressed to the understundings, the hopes and the fears of Christians." The whole forming a complete Concordance to all the articles of finith and practice taught in the Holy Scriptures, by Hugh Gaston, V. D. M. New edition, corrected and revised, by the Rev. John Hall.

In preparing to issue a new edition of Gaston's Collections, the publishers provided for the most accurate revision of the extension of the correct and entations that have descent curve of a multimed of errors and entations that have descent curve of a multimed of errors and entations that have descent curves of the how as perfectly correct as the most minute care can make it; and the publishers have great confidence that the present edition of this important work will be received as the only standard one that has ever appeared.

This Book is admirably adapted as a help to Sunday School teachers and Bible classes, all the texts of Scripture bearing on any particular doctrine, subject or fact being brought together, and the text pointed out; saving a great deal of trouble, so far as a Concordance is generally made use of, and presenting a bird's eye view of the whole subject in the language of the sacred text.

Moral Influence of Rail-Roads.

DISCOURSE, by L. F. Dimeick, Pester of

DISCOURSE, by L. F. Dimick, Pastor of the North Church, Newburyport, Mass. This day published, and the by TAPPAN & DENNET, 114 Washington st. J4.

TWO VOLUMES NOW PUBLISHED. TWO VOLUMES NOW PUBLISHED.

BRICE only \$2,00 per Volume.

From the New Fork Emargelist of May 20th.]

"Second Series of the Periodial Lilistations.—We have not a little gratification in announcing the second of the series of "Performal Illustrations of the Bible." We have had frequent occasions of expressing our opinions of the first, and conscientiously feel that all that we have said is true, and so will unquestionably be found, on a candid and unprejudiced examination. Of this second volume we are prepared to speak with greater confidence and approbation. We regard it as a highly valuable work. It is cosposed scholly of views of places and secines, and of representations directly illustrative of the Seriptures. Its literary material has been taken entirely from the London Pictorial Bible, the great excellence of which has never been questioned. Whatever may have been thought of the first volume, of this there can be no reasonable omplaint. We are confident that its slegant execution, and its valuable matter will commend it to the religious public, and secure for it a patronage equal to that bestowed upon the first." A few good agents are wanted to circulate both volumes, 50 cents a volume will be allowed on all subscriptions obtained. Address the Publishers poor pany), No. 133 12 Washington.

A few good agents are wanted to circulate both volumes. A few good agents are wanted to circulate both volumes. Socients a volume will be allowed on all subscriptions obtained. Socients a volume will be allowed on all subscriptions obtained. Address the Publishers (part paid) No. 133 12 Washington street. SANTON J. ISSECT. ADDRES.

DUBLISHED by JEWKS F PALMER. No. 131 Washington street, Boston.

Emerson's Natural Spelling Book and Pronouncing Tutor, on an improved plan, with Reading Lessons. One Hundredth Edition.

Introduction to the above, for younger scholars, by the same, these works are highly recommended by teachers and others, are used in the Botos Public Schools, and also extensively in the various briefs in the United States.

1. Frimer, or Friester's Reading Books.

1. Frimer, or Friester's Reading Books.

1. Frimer, or Friester's Reading Books.

This series is considered by Teachers and others to be the most valuable now before the public. The Rules and Instructions for avoiding common errors form their prevalur characteristics. Wherever used, the books have given entire satisfaction.

Purleu's School Rooks.

feristics. Wherever uses, use used Books.

1. Parley's Book of the United States. 2. Parley's First Book of History. 3. Parley's Second Book of History. 4. Parley's Thrust Book of History. 5. Parley's Arithmetic.

The Histories contain Maps and Engravings, and being in general use in the Schools and Academies in our country, may be considered as standard books for the instruction of yout in History.

in History.

Emerson's Arithmetic, (in Three Parts.)

Part I, contains Easy Lessons for Beginners. Part 2, contains Lessons for all Scholars. Part 3, contains the higher operations. Key to Parts 2 and 3. Guestross to Part 3, This series of Arithmetics is in use in the Schools of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and in other institutions where the modern improvements are adopted.

and has a high

and has a high and extensive popularitaries.

Elementary, adapted for use in Schools and Academies,
Comprehensive, designed for the same, and for general reftence. zence.
This Dictionary is recommended by persons of the highes terary merit, as "combining advantages as a Pronouncin actionary, superior to all others," and as being "a most con rehensive, correct, and useful compendium."

Grund's Gennetry, Parts I and 2. Ditto Philosophy, Do. Grund's Gennetry (Parts I and 2. Ditto Philosophy, Do. Chemistry Do. Arithmetic, Do. Algebra.

Sullivan's Gennetry (Parts I and 2. Ditto Philosophy, Do. Sullivan's Grand Grand (Parts I and Hostorical).

Russel's Ether Blocks, Foldited, Moral and Historical.

Russel's Ether Blocks, Forther Phrase Block.

Holbrook's Geometry, Abbott Strone Phrase Block.

Holbrook's Geometry, Abbott Strone Phrase Block.

Holdrook's Geometry, Abbott Strone, Pommanship, Fowke's Blocks.

Hall's Lecture to Teachers, Blair's Outnotes of History, Johnson's and Walker's School Dictionary. The Child's Botany. Webb's Little Sung School Dictionary. The Child's Botany.

Cheapest Library Books for Sab. Schools.

Cheapest Library Books for Sab. Schools,

PRINTED and sold by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street,
Ington street,
Advice to the Teens. By Rev. Isaac Taylor; Beautiful Garden; Burnet's Inchients in the Lafe of Sir Matthew Hale; Buck's Models of Femals Serpiture Characters; Burnan Stave Girl; Counsels and Cautions for Youth. By Thornton, Bound's Moering of Life; Edwards's Fathful Navardive of the Souls in Norths of God in the Conversion of many hundred Souls in Norths of God in the Conversion of many hundred Souls in Norths of God in the Conversion of many hundred Souls in Norths of God in the Conversion of many hundred Souls in Norths of God in the Conversion of many hundred Souls in Norths of God in the Conversion of Frence Souls; Charles of Harden of Harden of Macedon, or History and Emineut for Prety; Ladd's Hero of Macedon, or History and Emineut for Prety; Ladd's Adventures of a French Soider, showing the Great; Ladd's Adventures of a French Soider, showing the French Soider, Manual's French Peasands; Memoir of Groot History and State; Memoir of Harden of Harden

Desirable Country Residence. Destrict. Let—A genteel modern Dwelling House, pair, in Unionville, late part of Hopkinton, a ester Rad Road, 24 miles from the city, w ester Rad Road, 24 miles from the house, a factor of the city, we have a series of the city, we have been series of the city of the late of the city of the ci ed either as a summer retreat or as a permanent residence, for a gentleman in business in the city inclined to consult quiet, health and economy in the choice of a place of abode. Apply to RICHARD SULLAVAN'S, at Miss Wentworth's, No. 1, Hancock avenue, or to CAIVAS SILPARP, in Unionville, Possession given immediately. "—dw. Jane 4.

JENKS & PALMER.

ol Book Publishers and Wholesule Book Chambers, 131 Washington street, Bosto PPLY Towns, Country Traders, School Commit with School, and other Books, Stationery, &c.

HELP FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS,

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
JOHN GULLIVER, No. 313 Washington stree

Cerved a fresh supply of Curpting of the v
scriptions, which, together with his former stook
an assortment which for variety, and beauty of styl
cellence of fabric, has probably never been supasestablishment in the city. The prices in general are
to strike the customers with surprice.

The stock is comprised in part of the follows
viz:—

Rrussels Carpeting, just imported, new and beautiful pat sheets and the most

particular attention, and those who are about a prioric attents—attractive patterns after \$57.05, so meet a ready sole at a fair profit.

27 Elegant CHIMNEY BOARD PAPERS, E.F. GEEEN PAPER, for Hendow Caranas, variety—CARPET PAPER,—an excellent article t. Carpets.

3m. HB WAShingt

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

of all kinds and patterns, and

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, neir long experience they mater using a give satisfaction to customers.

Also, constantly for sale 44, 54 and 6.4 German oils table covers, and German Coach Canvass of an puality. Country traders are particularly myied to fore nurchasing.

MANLEY & BRAMID for

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NE to Order, at Short Notice, at No. 11 Dec Street, Boston, in Good Style-on Fair Ten

The Cheapest Letter Paper

A N Excellent quality of Letter paper,
price of \$2 per ream. For sale by
& CO., Stationers and Blank Book Montager.

ICE CREAM.

AMILY and Confectioners' Apparatise
above, for sale at WATERMAN'S Keepers, 83 & 85 Corolnil, and 6 Brattle streets

NOS. 4, 5, 6 & 7 Fanend Hall COMB, YOS. 4, 5, 6 & 7 Fanenil Hall Bud. Tailors, and Dealers in Clothis, and Tailors' Trimmings. Also, in Fa Clothing, Wholesale and Retail.

TEMPERANCE EATING ROOM. (No. 5, Wilson's Lane, near Sta

A. B. CAMPBELL, would inform his fine

A. Be, that the above well known Estable
ly kept by B. Goss, has been taken by him, a
deavor to sustain its former high reputation,
ed to his establishment at pastry bake house, ly
force and the sustain is selection of article,
the best quality, viz. Puddings and PirsCake, Blane Mange, Custonie, Foreign and It
Honey, Soda, Mead, Coffee, Ten, Cocoa, Chos&c.

COMMUNION WINE A PURE and unadolterated juice of the designed and imported for the above by coming into use in the churches of all warranted entirely free from alcohol, and is ant to the taste. For sideonly at Nos. 5 & Dec. 4. 6m. MOF

BOSTON COMB MANUFACTORY.

BOARD.

E. FULLER, 24 Franklin Place, no several eccy desirable Rossic, suitalities, with Board. The friends of Tamquict home at this very pleasant and contact company will find good attention. Carriage at the stable adjoining.

BOARDING IN DORCHESTER. A FEW Genteel Boarders, can be accommodated as a ant situation, near Dr. Codman's Meeting Hard quire at this Office.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANI THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPAY
that their Capital Stock is THRES.
THOUSAND DOLLARS, and invested are
and that they continue to make insurance on MARINE RISKS

They also insure against FIRE. in Buildings, Merchandis in buildings, Merchandiso, and other press; but on the latter not exceeding Fit on any one Factory Building and Controller, No. 44, State street,

WM, M. BYRNES, See'ry. 12w. Sept. II. 120

NO. 25.-

RELI

Macedonian cry, and finformation, of no l Zion every where. impressions on the mi God's spirit. The mor of Slavery, and the pro Whether the objection weight, is not quite Other objections exist; not one over which the would not instantly triu England has not mini stamp, to supply her ou demands of the New friends of religion in prayers of thousands in will raise up and send vest, in proportion as the le, and they may rest a regards the prayer of the

To the Congregational a of New-England, and Theological Seminarie DEAR BRETHREN,entire stranger to you be writes from a coun many of your citizens ha the inquiry, can any ga But, although a strang he writes to you as one ess to be actuated, communication, is to be the country of his adopti a similar faith, and with saying any thing in regresoil, the salubrity of our various and unequalled which the country is poliminally, to its situ ionary efforts.
Our population is vane to two hundred thou

think the nearest corre ation, scattered, as it is large as the whole of we have about forty go

ominations,—of these

try, where as with you it thousand souls should enjoy of one clergyman, you we disparity between the rand the wants of our population. you take into consideration lation to ministerial labors, a dense population. I sue easy for a clergyman to wants of one thousand soul one hundred souls in Texational souls are supported to the souls of the souls in the souls one hundred souls in Texa timate, and supposing we one hundred and fifty the fitteen hundred ministers it one minister for every tho one hundred and fifty miningure an increase of one hundred and the enterprizing sons of been lured thither by a deal we we are indebted for the kee we are indebted for the try to the Anglo Saxon er ost eminent men, in the in the various departments in the various departments our professions and in all Yankees; and yet Yankee le of but two ministers of Should not the number be is not many individuals in Ne fess to be called to go in preach the gospel to every indebted to the benevolence education and who are ucation, and who are by hools, that could as well who are engaged in oth lness, and who might greatly increase their usefu Christ? There are settlen numbers in Texas, in which er yet been preached.

could obtain a liberal suppor good. They would not he with the foolish prejudice southern states against no hare of anti-slavery and aba although we are devided by ough we are decidedly abolitionists, as a party population are decidedly institution, and all are would think and speak as h subjects, so that they do

We also greatly need pinals and female. Fifty such as schools that would yield in which they might be verified by the pious youth of both see that an education, take into their duties to Texas?

The word of the pious of the words are and help us? We will be the pious your arms are workers. our farmers are making go this season, and their parties of the season of their parties. Our country flattering. prosperous condition on is daily flowing in d. Industry and enterplay. Yours truly, F. Austin.

AMERICAN SUNDAY S PHILADELPHIA Dear Sir,-The London Si ely placed at the dispose ly \$500) to be distributed s schools in the Mississip n offer was made of TWE nes each, with catalogue order for use—(the regi d be \$660,) to such scho best claim to them be efforts it is probable th ols in the remote districts r seen the notice, but stil ess than SEVENTY-EIGHT

25. From 15. " 13. " 4. " 4. " 3. " 1 Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri,

were practicable, we w